FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 FEBRUARY 1984

Lebanon

Beirut Radio Takeover — The studios of Beirut radio located in West Beirut are under the control of Amal Movement "gunmen," according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, which reported that officials have been appointed to run the station. As of 1250 GMT on 7 February, the station continued to identify itself, as usual, as "Lebanon radio." At 1310 GMT the radio broadcast a statement by Amal leader Nabih Birri urging adherence to the cease-fire and protection of foreign nationals in West Beirut.

Political Developments — President Amin al-Jumayyil met with presidential envoy Donald Rumsfeld, while Foreign Minister Elie Salim held talks with former President Sulayman Franjiyah in Zgharta and three former prime ministers, Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh, Rashid as-Sulh, and Salim al-Huss, flew to Damascus for talks with the Syrians, according to Beirut radio. After his talks with Franjiyah, Salim said in remarks broadcast by Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon that the former president had presented "many ideas and views" for discussion with President al-Jumayyil. Damascus radio said the former prime ministers met twice with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and also conferred separately with Walid Junblatt and other PSP and National Salvation Front (NSF) leaders.

Meanwhile, in an interview with Paris radio, Junblatt said Al-Jumayyil has become "someone to shoot down," and he expressed hope that "we will see Amin al-Jumayyil's condolences telegram coming soon." The PSP cannot accept a political settlement with this "bloody dictator," who should be tried for the shelling of the southern suburbs of Beirut, Junblatt asserted. In a similar vein, Nabih Birri declared in remarks broadcast by the PSP's Voice of the Mountain that his forces will confront attempts by Al-Jumayyil to reimpose his "fascist" authority in West Beirut, adding that "the little shah of Lebanon is on the brink of collapse." While Al-Jumayyil is looking for a new government, the opposition is looking for a new president, Birri said in a statement reported by Radio Monte Carlo.

Multinational Force — France is currently engaged in "feverish contacts" with the Soviet Union aimed at securing agreement on replacing the Multinational Force with an expanded UNIFIL, Jerusalem radio reported. The USSR and Syria are agreeable to the proposal, the radio said, and the United States also supports the French initiative because it will enable the Marines to be withdrawn "without disgrace." Meanwhile, the Voice of the Mountain radio broadcast the NSF's memorandum to Congress demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. contingent from Lebanon.

Saudi Position — A Riyadh radio commentary viewed favorably President al-Jumayyil's 5 February address to the nation, asserting that his eight-point program constitutes the "safest way to treat the security and political situation" in Lebanon.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

A military spokesman, in a statement to INA, announced that the 2 February warning issued to Iranian citizens in towns selected as targets in retaliation for Iranian shelling of Iraqi residential areas would expire on 6 February. Iraq will then "be free" of any obligation to Iranian citizens, the spokesman added, and will choose the time "it deems appropriate" to implement its threat.

President Saddam Husayn affirmed in a 6 February speech reported by INA that Iraq will strike selected Iranian targets and be absolved of any "moral obligation" as the Iranians have been warned. Saddam extended his "most sincere apologies" to the citizens of the three cities and requested that they evacuate the area "immediately."

Referring to Saddam's warning, Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that Iran has "already issued the necessary military command" to its forces should Iraq carry out its threat, Tehran radio reported. Throughout Iraq there are many cities "within range of our field guns," the speaker said, against which Iran would retaliate should Saddam Husayn attempt his "mindless act."

In a related development, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces said in a joint statement that the way to combat Iraq's missile attacks is through a "major offensive" extending the entire length of the war fronts, Tehran radio reported.

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and his delegation met with Kuwaiti Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah on 6 February during which the results of the ICO summit in Casablanca and recent developments inside the occupied territories were discussed, Baghdad Voice of the PLO radio reported. The PLO delegation also met with other high-ranking Kuwaiti officials and with the Soviet ambassador to Kuwait, the radio added.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 026 *7 February 1984*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Klibi Announces Arab Summit Postponement *[Riyadh]* ..... A 1
PLO Official Opposes Ammending Arab League Charter *[Damascus]* ..... A 1
PFLP-GC 'Volunteers' Leave for Chad *[Kuwait AL-ANBA' 5 Feb]* ..... A 1
Report Denied *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 1
Baghdad PLO Radio Commentary ..... A 1
Al-Wazir Interviewed on Palestinian Affairs *[Venice L'UNITA 31 Jan]* ..... A 2
PLO Envoy in FRG Views Support for 'Arafat *[DPA]* ..... A 3
PLO Envoy in Moscow Attacks U.S. Policy *[San'a' VOP]* ..... A 3
Palestinians Arrive in Jordan From Israel *[AD-DUSTUR 6 Feb]* ..... A 3
AD-DUSTUR Magazine on Arrests, Coup Plot in Syria ..... A 4
Resistance Operations Continue in South Lebanon *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 4
Qaddumi Visits GDR; Habash in Czechoslovakia *[cross-reference]* ..... A 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

Bahrain Official on Purpose of GCC's RDF ..... C 1
Further Comments on Military ..... C 1

BAHRAIN

AL-MAWAQIF Says Israel Causing Instability *[6 Feb]* ..... C 1

KUWAIT

Cabinet Minister on Bombing Trial, Security ..... C 2
PLO's 'Arafat, Delegation Received by Amir ..... C 3
UK Reportedly May Help If Gulf War Escalates *[ARAB TIMES 2-3 Feb]* ..... C 3
Foreign Minister Receives Iranian Message *[AS-SAYISAH 5 Feb]* ..... C 3
Official on Protecting Diplomatic Missions *[AL-QABAS 4 Feb]* ..... C 3
Editorials Assess Worsening Situation in Lebanon ..... C 4

PDRY

Increase in U.S. Foreign Broadcasting Scored ..... C 4

QATAR

Heir Apparent Receives Iranian Charge ..... C 5

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Discusses Arab Regional Issues ..... C 5
Fahd Visit to France *[cross-reference]* ..... C 5
Cabinet Issues Appeal to Lebanese Factions ..... C 5
Al-Jumayyil Appeal to Lebanese People Viewed ..... C 6
Italian Trade Minister Meets With Official ..... C 6
Pakistani Envoy Delivers Ziaul Haq Message ..... C 7
Arab League's Secretary Klibi Arrives for Visit ..... C 7

Prince's Remarks to U.S. Delegation Viewed ..... C 7
ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Analysis *[3 Feb]* ..... C 7
AL-JAZIRAH on 'Abdallah Remarks *[3 Feb]* ..... C 8
Press Editorials View U.S. Mideast Policy ..... C 8
AR-RIYAD Criticizes Continuation of Gulf War ..... C 9
'UKAZ on Nation's Right To Purchase Any Arms *[31 Jan]* ..... C 9

EGYPT

Further Reportage on Mubarak's African Tour ..... D 1
To Visit Khartoum, Rabat ..... D 1
31 Jan AL-AHRAM Editorial ..... D 1
Reportage on President's Upcoming U.S. Visit ..... D 1
Muhyi ad-Din-Veliotes Discussions ..... D 1
AL-JUMHURIYAH on Visit ..... D 1
Sudanese People's Assembly Speaker Departs 6 Feb ..... D 1
National War Production Authority Board Formed ..... D 1

IRAQ

President Affirms Iranian Targets Will Be Hit ..... E 1
Baghdad Azeri Warns of Impending Attacks ..... E 1
Armed Forces General Command Communique No 1,364 ..... E 2
Naval Commander on Victory Over Enemy Vessels ..... E 2
National Assembly Delegation Leaves for Sofia ..... E 2

JORDAN

House of Representatives Holds Sessions ..... F 1
Nabulus Representative Chosen ..... F 1
'Ubaydat After Closed Session ..... F 1
Prince Hasan Receives SFRY Defense Secretary ..... F 1
Cabinet Promotes, Transfers Foreign Ministry Officials ..... F 1
ROK Parliamentary Delegation Departs 6 Feb ..... F 1

LEBANON

Al-Jumayyil Meets Multinational States' Envoys ..... G 1
President al-Jumayyil Receives U.S. Envoy Rumsfeld ..... G 1
U.S. Reportedly To Take Initiative on Events ..... G 1
Reportage on Salim-Franjiyah Zgharta Talks ..... G 1
Developments Discussed ..... G 1
Salim Makes Statement ..... G 1
Lebanese Sunni Delegation in Damascus *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... G 2
Rumors on Military Government Formation Denied ..... G 2
'Gunmen' Take Over State Radio 7 Feb *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Karami Says Regime Did Not Respond to Proposals *[Voice of Arab Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Lebanese Forces Commander Issues Statement 7 Feb ..... G 3
Phalangist Party Sets Up Operations Room ..... G 3
Phalangists Allegedly Smuggle Arms to Cyprus *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 3
Junblatt Meets French Ambassador in Damascus *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 3
NSF Contacts Embassies of Multinational Force *[Damascus]* ..... G 3
NSF Disagreement Seen in Junblatt Statement *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... G 4
Junblatt Refuses Dialogue With Al-Jumayyil *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 4
Junblatt Says Al-Jumayyil Someone To 'Shoot Down' *[Paris]* ..... G 4
Junblatt Faction Seeks President's Overthrow *[Paris LE MONDE 7 Feb]* ..... G 4
Junblatt Sets Conditions To End Civil War *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 5
PSP Source Says Talks Mean Covering Up Crimes *[SANA]* ..... G 5
Junblatt Warns of 'Risk' to Peace Force ..... G 5
[Rome LA REPUBBLICA 3 Feb]
Birri Warns Against U.S. Support of Al-Jumayyil ..... G 6

PSP Orders No Firing on Multinational Force *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 7
Birri Says Dialogue With Government 'Impossible' *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 7
Appeal by Amal Movement Leader Nabih Birri ..... G 7
Spanish Newspaper Interviews Amal's Birri *[Madrid EL PAIS 1 Feb]* ..... G 7
Amal Official Advocates 'Responsible Dialogue' *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 9
Birri Statement, Other Developments Reported *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... G 9
Religious Leaders Appeal for Order, Cease-Fire ..... G 9
Ja'farite Mufti Chairs Meeting of Deputies ..... G 9
Nationalist Officers Call for Defense of West Beirut *[Voice of Arab Lebanon]* ..... G 10
'Lebanese Islamic Resistance Front' Formed *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 10
Communists Blame Government for 'Escalation' *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 10
PSP Radio Reports Army Infighting at Barracks *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 11
RFL Says Beirut Divided Into East, West ..... G 11
Marine Guards Wounded at Embassy ..... G 11
More Reportage on Situation in South ..... G 11
IDF Positions Handed Over ..... G 11
Israeli Intelligence, Army Meet ..... G 11
Israeli Tanks in As-Sa'diyat ..... G 11

SYRIA

Leaders Receive Former Lebanese Prime Ministers ..... H 1
Talks With Khaddam ..... H 1
Talks Continue ..... H 1
As-Sulh Comments on Talks ..... H 1
Al-Asad Receives Officials ..... H 1
Further on Al-Asad's Talks ..... H 1
Junblatt, Delegation Meet ..... H 1
Commentary Assails Shultz Remarks on Lebanon ..... H 1
Commentary Views Basis for Lebanese Solution ..... H 2
AL-BA'TH Examines French Role in Chad *[27 Jan]* ..... H 3

ISRAEL

Shamir Meets Al-Jumayyil Envoy 6 February ..... I 1
European Parliament President Arrives 5 Feb ..... I 1
Shamir, Dankert Discuss Syria ..... I 1
Dankert Speaks in Knesset ..... I 1
Cabinet Statement Shows Authorities 'Ineffective' *[THE JERUSALEM POST 6 Feb]* ..... I 2
Details Released From Karp Commission Report *[MA'ARIV 7 Feb]* ..... I 2
Navon Leads Opinion Poll on Prime Ministry *[HA'ARETZ 7 Feb]* ..... I 3
New Sephardi List To Compete With Agudat Yisra'el *[THE JERUSALEM POST 7 Feb]* ..... I 3
Terrorist Squad Uncovered by Security Forces ..... I 3
Public Call-Up Exercise Ends 6 February ..... I 3
Military Sources on Tanks North of Al-Awwali ..... I 3
Talks Reported on Extension of UNIFIL Role to Beirut ..... I 3
Details on UNIFIL Plan ..... I 4
Correspondent on UNIFIL Plan ..... I 4
Ben-Elisar Calls for Lebanon Partition ..... I 5
'Senior Political Sources' Propose Druze Canton *[HA'ARETZ 7 Feb]* ..... I 5
Jerusalem Demonstration Against Lebanese War 5 Feb ..... I 6
IDF Spokesman Announces Casualties in Lebanon *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 6 Feb]* ..... I 6
Newspaper Editorials, Commentary on Lebanon ..... I 6
Morning Papers 5 Feb ..... I 6
Morning Papers 6 Feb ..... I 7
MA'ARIV Comment 6 Feb ..... I 7
Correspondents Discussion 6 Feb ..... I 7
Moshe Zaq Commentary *[MA'ARIV 6 Feb]* ..... I 8
Morning Papers 7 Feb ..... I 9
Marcus Analyzes Strategy *[HA'ARETZ 7 Feb]* ..... I 10
ASH-SHA'B Comments on Reagan Candidacy *[31 Jan]* ..... I 11

Briefs: Exports Rise in January ..... I 11
January Unemployment

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets With Saudi King's Envoy ..... Q 1
Nigerian Military Chief of Staff Visits ..... Q 1
Arrival in Tripoli ..... Q 1
Received by Al-Qadhdhafi ..... Q 1
Nigerian Visitor Departs ..... Q 1
Armed Forces Commander Receives Lebanese Figure ..... Q 1
Salah Khalaf Accused of Planning Assassinations ..... Q 1
JANA: PLO Head in Mauritania Joins Fatah Rebels ..... Q 1
JANA: GUNT Forces Down 2 French Planes in Chad ..... Q 1

MAURITANIA

French Parliamentary Delegation Ends Visit ..... Q 2

MOROCCO

Foreign Minister on Egypt, North Africa *[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 2 Feb]* ..... Q 2

SUDAN

Numayri's 5 Feb Cabinet Address Reported ..... Q 3
Numayri Receives Message From Pakistan's Zia ..... Q 3

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Receives Saudi Envoy, Fahd Message ..... Q 4
Mzali Installs New National Security Director ..... Q 4

WESTERN SAHARA

World Bureau Affirms Solidarity With People ..... Q 4

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

4 U.S. Diplomats Reportedly Expelled From Country ..... R 1
Youth Leader Leaves for WFDY Meeting in Havana ..... R 1
Eritrean Representative Assails Reprisal Raids *[QNA]* ..... R 1

SOMALIA

Finance Minister Addou Returns From IMF Talks ..... R 1
Break in Diplomatic Ties With UK Envisaged *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 1
Imperialist Designs Seen in Mubarak Visit *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 1

TANZANIA

Further Reportage on Visit by Egypt's Mubarak ..... R 2
'Ali Discusses Delegations' Talks *[Cairo]* ..... R 2
African Issues Assessed *[MENA]* ..... R 2
Text of Joint Statement *[MENA]* ..... R 3
Zanzibar President Mwinyi Appoints Chief Minister ..... R 4
U.S.-Backed 'Boer Savagery' Blocks Peace in Namibia ..... R 4

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

President Biya Appoints New Cabinet for Second Term ..... S 1

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Kolingba Reopens University, Schools 6 Feb ..... S 1

CHAD

Explanation of 'Third Man' Sought From France *[Paris]* ..... S 1

GABON

GDR Seeks To Establish Diplomatic Relations *[PANA]* ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

West German Bank To Provide DM40 Million Loan ..... T 1
Technical Cooperation Agreement Signed With Brazil ..... T 1
PNDC Member, U.S. Envoy Open Amity Society Branch ..... T 1
PNDC Delegations Leave for Bulgaria, Belgium ..... T 1

NIGERIA

Government To Continue Break in Relations With Israel ..... T 1

SENEGAL

Commentary on Expulsion of Iranian Diplomats ..... T 2

UPPER VOLTA

UN's Perez de Cuellar Interviewed During Visit ..... T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Canada Makes 5-Year Aid Pledge to SADCC *[Lusaka]* ..... U 1

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Swears In 3 Provincial Commissars ..... U 1
CSSR Envoy Brings Dos Santos Husak Message ..... U 1
Cooperation Protocol With Yugoslavia Signed ..... U 1
Lara, Jorge Receive Visiting Delegations ..... U 1
Network of 'Counterrevolutionaries' Said Dismantled ..... U 1
Defense Minister Speaks on Armed Struggle Holiday ..... U 2
FALA Communique Marks Event *[Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel]* ..... U 4
UNITA: 245 Government Troops, 17 Cubans Killed *[EFE]* ..... U 5

BOTSWANA

BPU Leader Raps State's Handling of Border Incidents ..... U 5

MOZAMBIQUE

Air Force Commander Addresses Troops in Manica ..... U 5

NAMIBIA

Territory Force Reports Killing 3 'Terrorists' *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 5
SWAPO's Nujoma Makes Statement on Disengagement *[ANSA]* ..... U 5
Commentary Scores Crocker Visit to South Africa *[Lusaka Voice of Namibia]* ..... U 6

SOUTH AFRICA

SADF's Viljoen Returns From 'Operational Area' ..... U 6
87 Arrested in Raids on Transkei Townships ..... U 7
Riot Police Break Up ANC Memorial Service *[Umtata Capital Radio]* ..... U 7
ANC Leader Said Directed To Leave Mozambique ..... U 7

ZAMBIA

Further Reportage on Visit by Angola's Dos Santos ..... U 7
Dos Santos Address *[Luanda]* ..... U 7
Joint Communique Signed *[Luanda]* ..... U 8
Kaunda Praises Netherlands for Aid to Country ..... U 9
Kaunda Seeks International Aid in Mining, Agriculture ..... U 9
Chinese Help Construct New Party Headquarters ..... U 9
Prime Minister Hails Arab Development Bank Aid ..... U 9
Yugoslav Official Calls for Namibia's Independence ..... U 10
ZCTU Urges Removal of Free Services for Leaders ..... U 10
Commentary on U.S. Food Aid, Shultz Remarks *[TIMES OF ZAMBIA 1 Feb]* ..... U 10

ZIMBABWE

Climate, Economy Said To Lure Farmers to Zambia *[Radio Truth]* ..... U 10

Klibi Announces Arab Summit Postponement

LD071203 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The following is the text of the statement issued today by the general secretary of the Arab League, Cheldi Klibi:

According to requests by a number of member states of the League of Arab States and after extensive studies, it has been decided to postpone the 13th Arab summit conference set to be held on 1 April to allow time for the preparation of files to be submitted to it in a way that would make it easier to achieve agreement about them. To achieve this aim, intense efforts will be made by the member states of the Arab League to set up specialized minsterial committees to study the major files included on the draft agenda — the Arab-Israel conflict, the war between Iraq and Iran, joint Arab action, and Arab-international relations.

PLO Official Opposes Ammending Arab League Charter

JN062210 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus — 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, head of the pan-Arab relations department and official spokesman of the PLO Executive Committee, has stated that the call to amend the Arab League Charter so that its resolutions are made by a majority vote rather than by a unanimous vote is condemned and rejected. In remarks to a number of reporters today, Abu Mayzar referred to the violations committed at the Casablanca Islamic summit concerning the suspension of the Egyptian regime's membership. He called for correct, sincere preparations for the forthcoming Arab summit so that the issues that will be discussed will be free and clear of U.S. desires and pressure.

Abu Mayzar pointed out that halting the Arab battle against the Camp David line and agreements and against the Reagan plan is a betrayal of the Arab cause and its core, the Palestinian issue. Abu Mayzar blamed the U.S. adventurous policy, the Marines and NATO forces, and the Phalangist regime for the current deterioration of the Lebanese situation. He said that the Phalangist regime has failed to become a unifying formula for Lebanon and the Lebanese people.

PFLP-GC 'Volunteers' Leave for Chad

GF061440 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 5 Feb 84 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Damascus]

[Text] The 'Ayn as-Sahib Palestinian camp near Damascus has held a farewell ceremony for 300 fighters, who are loyal to Ahmad Jibril [PFLP-GC secretary general], who left for the Libyan capital en route to Chad. During the ceremony, it was announced that these fighters are the first batch of Palestinian "volunteers" who will join the Chad revolution's forces. A Palestinian source has said that pressure is being put on Nimr Salih [Fatah dissident leader] to dispatch 3,000 fighters from his loyalists or from other forces to Chad.

In a telephone conversation with Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee, in Tunis yesterday, he told *AL-ANBA'* that the Palestinian revolution has nothing to do with this volunteering and that the revolution's legitimate leadership opposes offering its youth on the altar of international conflicts. Al-Hasan denounced involving the Palestinian people's fighters in any battle outside the one against the Zionist enemy. He called on Arab masses and the revolution's friends not to hold the revolution and the Palestinian people responsible for this mercenary action. He also called for concentrating all weapons against the Zionist enemy.

Report Denied

JN061835 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1726 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Louis Faris recorded dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Fadl Shururu, PFLP-GC official spokesman, today denied press reports that a number of PFLP-GC fighters were sent to fight in Chad. He said that these reports are absolutely false. Shururu added that the real positions for the Front's fighters are the confrontation lines with the Israeli enemy. Shururu saidthat both the enemies and the friends of the PFLP-GC know where we are fighting. They know that we are fighting at the side of our brothers in the Lebanese National Salvation Front against the plot to Zionize Lebanon.

Baghdad PLO Radio Commentary

JN062116 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1602 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] When the forces of both the Syrian and Libyan regimes besieged the Palestinian revolution forces in Tripoli in northern Lebanon, using the agents and dissidents to mask the liquidation conspiracy, we affirmed that the central objective of this conspiracy was to strike at and liqudate both the PLO and its symbol and leader of our Palestinian people, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. Achieving this objective would pave the way for the enemies' camp to liquidate those of our people who carry arms. The two regimes will continue their dirty conspiracy by using their hireling agents such as Ahmad Jibril. They will receive orders from a corporal in the Fedayeen League, which is part of the Syrian regime's intelligence.

The past conspiracies were aimed at killing the largest possible number of our people and revolutionaries. They are continuing in various ways. Syria and Libya recently ordered Ahmad Jibril to dispatch his fighters to Chad in order to join the Libyan forces in an internal Chadian conflict. If the objective of this step is to kill the largest possible number of our people in a strange country, we wonderwhether Palestine has been liberated with the efforts of the Syrian and Libyan rulers, and do the dissident elements have so little work to warrant sending them to fight in Chad? We ask Ahmad Jibril this question. Most recently, Jibril was speaking about fighting the enemy. Is this enemy in Chad, or in Palestine and Lebanon? He also spoke about correcting the

revolution's trend. Does this mean directing the march of the sons of Palestine toward foreign countries in order to be killed for the sake of Al-Qadhdhafi's insanity? The rulers of Syria and Libya want our sons to be killed. They also want to send the sons of Palestine away from the homeland in order to be able to move freely in the arena and to play havoc in it as they deem fit. At the same time, they are trying to harm the African people, create a negative image of the Palestinian fighter, and involve this fighter in battles that do not concern him and in which he does not have any right to intervene. Consequently, they are trying to harm the PLO and undermine its efforts to establish the noblest relations with the African countries, peoples, and governments within the framework of common interests, serving our just cause, and opposing the Zionist invasion of and penetration into Africa.

These Syrian and Libyan objectives are very obvious to our people and revolution. Abu 'Ammar cautioned against these objectives and confronted them. If the Syrian rulers have agents like Ahmad Jibril who are ready to implement all the orders aimed at liquidating the revolution, our people have full awareness and the valiant resolution necessary to confront every detail of the conspiracy. If the glorious battles of Tripoli, which Abu 'Ammar called the battles of conviction, have emphasized the convictions of our revolutionaries and people in the credibility of the leadership and the soundness of the march, and if they have named the plotters, the present conspiracy aimed at killing our people's sons in Chad affirms the dimensions of the Syrian-Libyan design. It is a design that uses Ahmad Jibril and Nimr Salih as agents for a certain phase, and later discharges them.

Deporting fighters to Chad is linked to collecting weapons in Syria or other measures that the agents such as Ahmad Jibril and Nimr Salih are implementing in order to strip our people and fighters of their arms. Thus, the sons of Palestine who are fighting in Syria and are still unaware of the facts are now requested to think seriously about the dimensions of this conspiracy, in all of its minute details. They should refuse to go to Chad or any other place, because their task is to fight the Zionist enemy and liberate Palestine — if they want to be real Palestinian fighters. This task of liberation gives them only one option — namely, refusing to follow the orders of the agents such as Jibril, Nimr Salih, and the other traitors who have raised arms against their revolution and people. This option is a must, because the fighter who carries arms must know that his task is to fight the Zionist enemy, the agents, and their masters in Damascus and Libya; it is not to go to Chad or other places where he will be killed, as is planned for him. This was the objective of the conspiracy and its axis from the siege of Beirut to the siege of Tripoli.

Al-Wazir Interviewed on Palestinian Affairs

PM061225 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 31 Jan 84 p 7

[Telephone interview with PLO deputy leader Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Iyad) in Amman by Erfan Rashid — no date given]

[Excerpt] Question: The Fatah Central Committee has described 'Arafat's visit to Cairo as a personal initiative. May we know what that visit's consequences are? 'Arafat has maintained his stance, asserting that it was a visit aimed at burying the Camp David agreements between Egypt and Israel.

Answer: We do not view our political activity as a set of personal initiatives. Our activity should be collective activity, prompted by the basic requirements of the Palestinian cause. It was precisely on the basis of this requirement that Fatah, the PLO's principal component, came into being. Today, because of the crimes committed by some individuals and by some members of the organization, a reform and reorganization of the PLO which will ensure its freedom, independence of decisionmaking, and real representativeness are necessary. 'Arafat is the symbol of our people and the leader of our revolution, and he is well aware of the value of collective decisionmaking. He took part in the Tunis meeting of Fatah's two top bodies — the Central Committee (its smaller leadership body) and the Revolutionary Council. There he undertook the commitment to respect the decisions taken collectively, although maintaining his personal interpretation of events. As far as 'Arafat's visit to Cairo and its consequences are concerned, I believe that we must look not mechanically at the events but at the processes of which they form a part, and especially at the way in which these can be changed in a positive way for the Palestinian cause. As-Sadat dealt the Palestinian people a severe blow with the signing of the Camp David agreements, which still limit Egypt's freedom of action. If Egypt continues its policy of moving away from the Camp David agreements, there will be nothing to prevent the PLO from opening the door to new relations. Egypt's importance in the Arab world is obvious to everybody. But much will depend now on the steps that Egypt and its President Mubarak will take; more than on the PLO's steps toward it.

Question: You have referred to the need for a reform and a reorganization of the PLO. What do you mean by this?

Answer: Some PLO members and some PLO organizations have become instruments of the war the Syrians and the Libyans have launched against us. We wish to have no more relations with them, either as people or as organizations. They have moved into the other trench — that of our revolution's enemies.

Question: 'Arafat's visit to Cairo also seems to have had the effect of widening the breach between Fatah and other organizations, such as George Habash's Popular Front, which maintained a neutral stance during the conflict in Tripoli. What is the situation now, at a time when a meeting of the Palestinian parliament (the National Council) is envisaged and when the setting up of an alternative Palestinian organization is being planned in Tripoli and Damascus?

Answer: The National Council is the broadest Palestinian forum and represents all our movements' components and sociopolitical tendencies. This forum cannot be manipulated by any Arab regime. Syria and Libya already attempted a split at the last National Council meeting in Algiers, but they did not succeed, nor will they succeed now. The next National Council meeting will have to draw all the conclusions from the criminal attack that the Syrians and Libyans have carried out. It is true that there are some Palestinian groups that have remained neutral and some that remained silent while an attempt was being made to destroy the Palestinian organization from within, Pales-

tinian blood was being shed, and the Palestinian camps were being bombarded. It must be pointed out to these people that you cannot remain neutral when our whole fate is at stake.

Question: The Fatah Central Committee meeting in Tunis set up two commissions to monitor the problem of relations with Egypt and Jordan. What are these commissions' tasks? And how is Jordan's recent decision to recall its parliament, to which Palestinians on the occupied West Bank belong, being viewed? Does this mean acceptance of a Palestinian proxy for King Husayn?

Answer: As you know, there is an intertwining of very close relations between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples. We intend to make them even stronger. As regards the decisions concerning the Jordanian Parliament, we regard them as a Jordanian internal matter. Moreover, in the talks I have had with King Husayn and with the Jordanian prime minister, recognition of the PLO's role on the international scene and as legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and cause was fully confirmed. If in the case of Jordan it is a matter of consolidating already existing relations, in the case of Egypt our task is different. For our part, we have found that a positive change is under way in Egypt, but not yet, especially as regards the problem of the Camp David agreements, such as to allow the restoration of normal relations. The commission set up by the Fatah Central Committee will work in coordination with the PLO Executive Committee to promote everything that could be useful to the Palestinian cause.

PLO Envoy in FRG Views Support for 'Arafat

LD061619 Hamburg DPA in German 1327 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Bonn, 6 Feb (DPA) — The representative of the PLO in the Federal Republic, 'Abdallah al-Franji, expects there to be an overwhelming majority in favor of the political course of PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat at the sitting of the Palestinian National Council which will probably take place at the end of March in Algiers. In a DPA interview, Al-Franji added he thought the organizations that sided with Syria in the fight against Yasir 'Arafat (As-Sa'iqa, PFLP-GC) would be expelled from the PLO.

The 360 or so members of the National Council faced decisive decisions on the PLO's future course, following the Syrian-Libyan attempts to destroy the PLO leadership and the much-publicized meeting between 'Arafat and the Egyptian president Husni Mubarak. First 'Arafat wants to get the support of the general command of his "Fatah," the strongest PLO grouping.

The Fatah Central Committee and Revolutionary Council had approved in principle after stormy debate in January his intentions to hold a dialogue with Jordan with Egypt's support. In the view of Al-Franji, who is a member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, the Fatah General Command may also give its approval. Al-Franji said that 'Arafat wanted a clear majority from the National Council this time. The previous attempts to achieve unanimity had only crippled the PLO. "Consensus is murder," said the PLO representative. "The majority decides and those who are against the decision can either stay or try to found a 'new PLO'."

Al-Franji believes that the Marxist "Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine" (DFLP), led by Nayif Hawatmah, will remain in the PLO, while the Popular Front (PFLP) led by George Habash may leave the umbrella organization. "Hawatmah is a pragmatist and he also knows that the Soviet leadership supports 'Arafat," he said. "Habash is a dumb fanatic, his Popular Front is fragmented, and it no longer has any support in the occupied territories."

According to Al-Franji, the National Council in Algiers will provide the future "direction of assault" for the formation of an independent Palestinian state in west Jordan and the Gaza Strip. In this, Jordan and Egypt could play an important role. An overriding precondition was that the United States should take new initiatives for a political solution. Due to the American election campaign this could not, however, be expected in the near future.

The PLO representative thought it possible that Syria and Libya would, with the help of rebel PLO groupings, try to form a rival Palestinian organization. "They can try it but they won't have a chance," said Al-Franji. Of paramount importance to 'Arafat was that he should have the almost total support of the population of the Israeli-occupied regions, and also of the majority of the "independents" in the Palestinian National Council.

PLO Envoy in Moscow Attacks U.S. Policy

GF061844 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] PLO representative in Soviet Union Rami ash-Sha'ir has said that the strategic alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv is a pronouncement of U.S.-Zionist hostility against the Arabs. In a press conference he held at the PLO office in Moscow today, he attacked the United States and described the national reconciliation which it is trying to bring about in Lebanon between the national and progressive forces as the imposition of Western policy on Lebanon, the success of which will deprive this Arab country of its national independence.

He said that the United States and the Zionist enemy are trying to eliminate the Palestinian people and a homeland for this people — which is being occupied by the Zionist invasionist forces — from the world's memory. He affirmed that the Western media wants to distort the Palestinian struggle which receives support from the international public, which has been convinced of the justice of the Palestinian issue.

Palestinians Arrive in Jordan From Israel

JN060857 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 Feb 84 pp 1, 21

[Text] Amman — *AD-DUSTUR* — A group of detainees from the prisons of the Israeli occupation arrived at Queen 'Alya' International Airport yesterday. The detainees were released in accordance with the POW exchange agreement between the PLO and the Zionist enemy on 23 November 1983. Among those who arrived yesterday were Therese Halasah, who was detained for hijacking an Israeli plan at Lod Airport on 8 May 1972; and also Palestinian struggler 'Itaf Yusif. Four detainees from the

Ansar detention camp also arrived on the same plane. Ahmad al-Jamal, PLO office official in Amman, many citizens, and the parents of the detainees received the strugglers at the airport.

AD-DUSTUR Magazine on Arrests, Coup Plot in Syria

JN041254 Baghadad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] London, 4 Feb (INA) — In its issue to be published on Monday, the London-based *AD-DUSTUR* magazine reveals that in Syrian cities leaflets were recently distributed threatening to resume military operations against the authorities and warning those who collaborate with the authorities that they will be punished. The magazine says that the Syrian authorities have taken control of the voluntary societies and their schools and that earlier this year had confiscated all their properties. The sums appropriated from only one society, the An-Nahdah society in Aleppo, amount to 3 million Syrian pounds.

AD-DUSTUR adds that two Syrian Government officials were recently arrested, one from the Rihawi family who is a Ba'th Party official in Aleppo; and Ahmad 'Ali, another party official in the Hamah countryside. The magazine says that these officials were put in Tudmur prison, generating a wave of fear among party members.

On the other hand, well informed sources told *AD-DUSTUR* that Colonel Mustafa at-Tajir, officer in charge of military intelligence in Aleppo, has informed the authorities about a coup prepared by a group of young officers in the Syrian Army and headed by Leiutenant Burhan Nuri Jamil. Col at-Tajir delivered a list of their names to Rif'at al-Asad after he succeeded in infiltrating their ranks. The sources added that as a result of this, and supported by Rif'at al-Asad, Col at-Tajir attained his present post in the military intelligence service.

With the approach of the 1981 Hamah anniversary, the Defense Squads, headed by the Syrian presiedent's brother, have completed the construction of houses and barracks for their members in (?Al-Jayyid) and Ar-Rasif villages in the Al-Ghab area — villages located between Hamah and Jisr ash-Shughur, or more precisely, at the eastern foot of the 'Alawites' mountain. The village are close to Hamah and Jisr ash-Shughur, the scene of disturbances against the authorities — to be able to interfere quickly if new disturbances occur.

Resistance Operations Continue in South Lebanon

JN061923 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men's heroic operations are continuing against the Zionist enemy's soldiers, patrols, and positions in various areas of occupied southern Lebanon. Resistance men attacked a Zionist military patrol near (At-Taktakih) in southern Lebanon, detonating explosives by remote control as a Zionist patrol passed by. The explosion killed or wounded a number of soldiers. The Zionist spokesman admitted the operation, but claimed as usual that none of the Israeli soldiers were hurt in the explosion. He said that the Zionist forces encircled the area and carried out an extensive campaign to search for the attackers, but their attempts were in vain.

The resistance men used machine guns and hand grenades to attack another Israeli patrol 6 km south of Al-Insariyah in southern Lebanon. They completely destroyed the patrol, and killed or wounded its personnel. A Zionist military spokesman admitted this attack, and said that the Zionist forces immediately besieged the area to search for the attackers, who withdrew safely to base. He added that the Zionist forces detained a large number of citizens in the area on the pretext of interrogating them.

Another group of resistance men attacked an assembly point for Israeli invasion soldiers in Jizzin in southern Lebanon. The attack either killed or wounded a number of the invasion soldiers. The Zionist spokesman admitted this attack too, but claimed that only one Israeli soldier was wounded. He added that the attackers withdrew despite the invasion forces' besiegment of the area.

Another group of resistance men used rockets and machineguns to attack a Zionist center near (Shafru) in southern Lebanon. The attack demolished the center, and killed or wounded its personnel. After admitting the operation, the Zionist spokesman said that the invasion forces carried out an extensive campaign to search for the attackers, who withdrew safely. He added that no Israeli soldiers was hurt in the attack.

On the road to Marj 'Uyun, another group of the Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men used light weapons and RPG's to attack an Israeli intelligence patrol in southern Lebanon. The attack scored a direct hit on one of the patrol's vehicles, which was seen in flames, and killed or wounded several enemy soldiers. A spokesman for the invasion forces admitted the attack, but did not disclose the extent of his losses. He said that his forces blocked Sidon's southern entrance and other roads yesterday morning, intensified foot and vehicular patrols, and mopped up the area in an attempt to eliminate the escalated heroic operations of the hero Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men.

Qaddumi Visits GDR; Habash in Czechoslovakia

For coverage of the visit by the PFLP's George Habash to the CSSR and his meeting with CPCZ Presidium member Vasil Bilak; and the visit by PLO Executive Committee member Faraq Qaddumi to the GDR and his meeting with GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, see the 1 February Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

GULF AFFAIRS

Bahrain Official on Purpose of GCC's RDF

GF040953 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0915 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Manama, 4 Feb (WAKH) — Staff Brigadier General Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, chief of staff of the Bahrain Defense Force, has said that the GCC countries have reached an advanced stage toward political leadership. The Rapid Deployment Force [RDF], which is under one military command, is an example for this, he said.

In a statement published in the monthly Bahraini magazine *AL-QUWWAH* today, Shaykh Khalifah said: When the GCC RDF was formed from the GCC armies, it was not meant to be the only defender of any aggression or threat any country might be subjected to. It was meant to be the first repellent of any aggression, playing the role of "shock absorber" to prepare the groundwork for the participation of the main forces of the GCC countries.

Shaykh Khalifah said: The size of the RDF units and their arms are good, and are sufficient for the current circumstances. We are considering raising their combatability and efficiency in the future through the use of new and diversified weapons and increasing their preparedness.

In reply to a question on what the Gulf countries should do to protect the Strait of Homuz, the Bahrain chief of staff said: Protecting the strait is the joint responsibility of all countries of the world, particularly those which use this water passage. The superpowers, through their strength and distinguished military ability, will ensure free passage for these ships and supplies. He said if part of the Strait of Hormuz — which lies within Oman's territorial waters — is being subjected to threats or danger, the GCC countries have to give assistance to prevent this threat and to help ensure free passage for ships and navigation within its territorial waters.

In reply to a question on the repercussions of the Iraq-Iran war in the Gulf region, the BDF chief of staff said: No one on this earth likes or seeks war, because it leads to all-out devastation.

The Bahraini military official said: The GCC countries are now able to avert any threat against them as a result of this war. We hope the war will not expand to that level and that the region and its people will live in peace and security.

Further Comments on Military

GF051948 Manama WAKH in English 1558 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Manama, 5 Feb (WAKH) — The Bahraini crown prince and commander-in-chief of the Bahraini Defence Force, Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, confirmed that the cohesion between GCC states is the basis and guarantee for the continuation of the joint military work.

In a statement to WAKH today, Shaykh Hamad said that the GCC air force exercises taking place here this year are part of the program agreed upon by GCC defence ministers. "The GCC joint military exercises will continue, and we will have several maneuvers all through the year by which we gain more experience and cooperation in the various aspects of military specializations," he added. He said that the air force exercises in a few months time will be preceded by joint air exercises like the Qatar-Bahrain air force exercise held here recently.

The Bahraini crown prince said that big strides were made for integration and cooperation between the GCC in the framework of the armed forces. Many committees were assigned to this work. "Diversification of weaponry sources in the GCC is necessary, and there is no country in the world that does not follow this kind of policy, he added.

Shaykh Hamad said that the defence force is presently concentrating on training pilots and technicians before purchasing war planes for the air force. He stressed the concern of the Bahraini Defence Force command to upgrade personnel through continuous training.

BAHRAIN

AL-MAWAQIF Says Israel Causing Instability

GF062030 Manama AL-MAWAQIF in Arabic 6 Feb 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Gulf Instability Is the Target of Israel and International Imperialism"]

[Excerpts] A wave of intense violence is sweeping the Middle East region. This wave is aimed at undermining security and stability and devastating its very foundations by direct or indirect means, so as to deepen the gap and create a wound in the structure of society that will lead to the shattering of confidence and friendship between brothers. This fierce attack is being conducted by Israel and international imperialism which does not want the region to live in peace and stability.

The cycle of violence which Israel has planned has spread to our warm Gulf waters, undermining our security and stability and creating acute tension that hinders our march to progress and limits our abilities to build our Arab and Islamic nation. All indications are that there is a horrible international plan to attack the Gulf and create incidents and crises in order to interfere in our internal affairs, end our independence, undermine our sovereignty, plunder our resources, and impose an imperialist trusteeship over us.

The peoples of the region and the people of Bahrain in all sectors must be conscious of this terrible plot and remain alert and vigilant to what is being planned behind the scenes. We must be united as one; we must be one front which is difficult to penetrate; we must oppose this hateful call for sectarianism which eats into the structure of society and destroys its humanitarian content, making it unable to function normally on the basis of love, sincerity, and peaceful coexistence without any distinction between one citizen and another, except for their contributions to the prosperity and progress of society and citizens.

With this in mind, all citizens should react to the events around

us by protecting our country from what would disturb its security and stability by rejecting these irresponsible acts and suspicious calls which would shake the pillars of society and disturb the social balance among citizens.

The factors which can undermine society are: first, the smuggling of arms which are intended to be used in undermining security and stability, in undermining the citizens' confidence in their wise leaders, and in undermining the accomplishments which have been achieved through the unity of the people of all factions, whether they are Sunnis or Shi'ites, in accordance with the plans of the wise government.

Second, calls for sectarianism which have been made by a group of people who wish to undermine our country's security and progress. These calls are rotten, nasty imperialist moves aimed at distinguishing between loyal and unloyal, and faithful and unfaithful citizens. They want to distinguish between loyal and disloyal sects.

The Bahraini people — both Sunnis and Shi'ites — should be alert and unite to protect Bahrain and its sovereignty, independence, security and cultural achievements, because Bahrain is our country, both the citizens and the leaders alike.

We all work for its dignity and stability. We should denounce all calls and actions which shake the pillars of our secure society. We should unite together with the leader of our march and his wise government and learn from the wise saying: "We are all for Kuwait and Kuwait is for all of us." This was stated by His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the amir of fraternal Kuwait. The saying means we are for our country, and our country is for us. We are all for Bahrain, and Bahrain is for all of us.

KUWAIT

Cabinet Minister on Bombing Trial, Security

London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 1 Feb 84 p 3

[Interview with Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn by Amin Muhammad Amin, in Kuwait — date not given]

[Excerpts] Answering a question regarding the blackout on information relating to the recent explosions in Kuwait, the minister of state said: Since the explosions, which were meant to undermine security in Kuwait, the government has been giving the public, the Gulf states, the Arab states, and the rest of the world all the facts. It has issued statements about everything that has been done in connection with the explosions, revealing that it has arrested the culprits, including both those who were in Kuwait and those who were abroad. The files of the case have been referred to the public prosecutor in accordance with the Kuwaiti constitution, so that they may be brought to trial before the state security court.

Since the files are now in the hands of the prosecution, it would be improper to comment on this matter, which is now in the hands of the court, scheduled to convene 11 February. The accused have been informed of the charges brought against them and have been asked to appoint their defense lawyers. If they fail to do that, the government will appoint lawyers to defend them. The trial will take place in a school in the area of As-Salibiya, 20 km from the city center, because of the large number of detainees and the need for a spacious place.

Commenting on the media campaign and the continuous attacks on Kuwait by certain circles, he said: Our policy in Kuwait is not to answer any campaigns. We simply give our Kuwaiti public and our Arab nation all the facts. Our media have not and will not answer any such campaigns because they are unfounded. The Kuwaiti people and their representatives are fully satisfied with this policy, which we will continue to pursue.

Asked if the explosions were meant as a direct threat to the Gulf states, he said that since Kuwait is a GCC member anything directed against Kuwait is directed mainly against all the GCC states. Had anything of that kind occurred in any GCC state we would have considered it to be directed against Kuwait.

On the dimensions of the security plan discussed by the cabinet, Minister of State Husayn said: After what happened we have become more alert. There are loopholes which the government officials have been instructed to plug. These loopholes date back to our old system and adequate measures are being taken in this connection.

Asked about the maximum vigilance notice in the Kuwaiti streets, the guards, and thorough searches and checks in sensitive areas and around the various embassies and how long they would continue, he said that there are some fundamental security precautions in vital centers and installations. These precautions, he said, help us to protect the officials and employees and provide security for everyone working there.

Answering a question about visits and entry visas to Kuwait, he said that there are no extraordinary measures or restrictions, but there is some degree of scrutiny.

On the question of changes in the police department and army, or the dismissal of some people after what has happened, he said that the police and army have proven that they deserve the confidence of every Arab citizen. They have performed their duties well, he said, and in fact what happened was a kind of evidence that they deserve credit. He added: There have been no dismissals from the army, the police, or the civil service, and nobody has been deported except those who were in the country illegally. Such steps were standard procedure even before the recent incidents, but now they are taken more carefully, promptly and without delay.

Asked about the absconding defendants and whether Interpol has been notified about them, he said: We do not distinguish between present and absconding defendants. If the court finds them guilty, then we will definitely inform Interpol.

PLO's 'Arafat, Delegation Received by Amir
JN061811 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] At 0900 today, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, received Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] at As-Sif Palace in Kuwait. The 2-hour meeting was attended by Brother Jamal as-Surani, Abu al-Adib, and 'Awni Battash. The meeting was attended on the Kuwaiti side by Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister; Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad, minister of interior; and 'Isa al-Masidi, minister of communications.

During the meeting, the results of the recent Islamic conference and the developments inside the occupied territories, particularly the threats against the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Islamic holy shrines, were reviewed. The need to work continuously to purify the Arab atmosphere in order to face the Zionist enemy's designs was emphasized.

The heir apparent renewed Kuwait's continued and firm support for the Palestinian cause and the PLO under its legitimate leadership in all fields. Opinions were identical with regard to the importance of moving into the European arena in order to encourage Europe to take more advanced stands in support of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish their independent state on the soil of their homeland.

UK Reportedly May Help If Gulf War Escalates
GF031124 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 2-3 Feb 84 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] British Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine yesterday offered help to Kuwait in the event of an escalation in the 40-month-old war between Iran and Kuwait's neighbour Iraq, British officials said. They said Heseltine told Kuwaiti ministers Britain would listen to Kuwaiti requests for help, but had not made any specific offer. The officials noted there were practical limits to the help Britain could give. They gave no details of the Kuwaiti response to the offer.

Britain already has 100 army and air force personnel in Kuwait, mainly helping with training and maintenance of British-made military equipment.

Heseltine, who arrived in Kuwait on Tuesday from Saudi Arabia, was visiting the two countries to hear their view on Middle East issues including the Gulf war and the Lebanon conflict, and had not come expecting to sign defence contracts, the officials said. Heseltine, who is expected to leave for London today, met HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah yesterday. Government sources said the main subject of discussion was ways of solving the Middle East crisis.

Shaykh Sa'd also reviewed with Heseltine means of strengthening British-Kuwaiti relations in economic, political and military fields, these sources said.

Later, Heseltine held a session of talks with Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, mainly on the feasibility of Britain playing a role along with other European community states in solving the Middle East problem and ending the Iraq-Iran war. Afterward, the British secretary met with his Kuwaiti counterpart, Shaykh Salim as-Sabah, and discussed Kuwait's needs for British-made arms.

Kuwait last year agreed to buy British-made Hawk trainer aircraft. The officials said Britain was a potential supplier of other defense equipment, notably its new Challenger tanks and armoured vehicles, but said they did not expect a Kuwaiti decision on possible purchases soon.

Foreign Minister Receives Iranian Message
GF061420 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 5 Feb 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister, foreign minister and information minister, has received a written message from 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian minister of foreign affairs.

In a statement to *AS-SIYASAH*, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said the message — which was conveyed by 'Ali Shams Ardakani, the Iranian ambassador to Kuwait, during his meeting with him in his office at the Foreign Ministry yesterday — deals with bilateral relations and the region's situation. During the meeting, they also exchanged talks on issues of mutual interest and the developments of the Iraq-Iran war, as well as the means of stopping it to make the region one of peace and security.

Official on Protecting Diplomatic Missions
GF051328 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 4 Feb 84 p 1

[Report by local affairs editor]

[Excerpt] Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Rashid ar-Rashid affirmed that Kuwait is committed to the implementation of the Venice 1961 agreement on relations and diplomatic immunities. He said that the responsibility for the protection of the security of diplomatic missions is shouldered within the framework of this agreement.

Answering a question by *AL-QABAS* on Kuwait's position toward any additional measures that may be taken by the United States after the ratification of a draft law to combat international terrorism — to which the U.S. embassies and premises in the world are subjected — Ar-Rashid pointed out that each country has the right to protect its diplomatic mission in the host country within the framework of the embassy premises and that the head of a diplomatic mission can request that additional measures be taken by the local authorities in some special cases.

The Foreign Ministry under secretary said that it is possible sometimes to sign special bilateral agreements between the host country and one of the diplomatic missions on the security measures without violating the articles of the Venice agreement, which organize diplomatic relations among independent countries. Ar-Rashid said that the diplomatic missions in Kuwait have to inform the concerned authorities about all the staff of the

mission and the nature of the duties of each individual,and any possible changes in these duties.

Editorials Assess Worsening Situation in Lebanon

LD051334 Kuwait KUNA in English 1013 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text]Kuwait, Feb 5(KUNA) — The recent flare-up in Lebanon between the Lebanese Army and its allies against the opposition militiamen, the future of Lebabon and the notorious American-Israeli role in that country were topics of Kuwaiti newspaper editorials Sunday.

AL-QABAS said the surge in fighting in Lebanon will continue for months to come, and that Lebanon was destined to a gloomy future. It noted that U.S. President Ronald Reagan must achieve some form of military success in Lebanon to exploit it in his election campaign,since the Lebanese problem will be a major electioneering issue.

Reagan understands and uses the language of force and nuclear fist in dealing with world problems and the Soviet Union, *AL-QABAS* said. The paper stated that the warring Lebanese factions had a major hand in getting Lebanon to its present tragic situation, which puts it and its institutions on the brink of total collapse.

However, the daily ascribed the main responsibility for Lebanon's problems to the "Lebanese Front," saying its leaders had plotted to achieve their old objective of creating their proclaimed homeland in the Mount Lebanon area with Israeli support and American blessings.

"Is this the salvation movement the Lebanese Government said it came to carry out, or is this the peace the U.S. brought to Lebanon," asked the *AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM* newspaper. It was obvious at the start of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon that the Israeli-American-Phalangist alliance had decided to destroy Lebanon and make it an Israeli-NATO base for attacks against Arabs who refused to succumb to that tripartite.

The paper pointed out that the entire area was set to enter a dangerous phase through Lebanon as the U.S.-trained and equipped Lebanese Army along with the Israeli sponsored Phalangist militias and the U.S. Marines began the implementation of a plan aimed at dealing a blow to Lebanon's patriotic and Moslem forces. It said those in the Lebanese leadership who gave the go-ahead to the Lebanese Army — after being encouraged by the Americans — know very well that military operations will only speed the country's partition.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM stressed that the U.S. can confront the Soviet Union militarily and fight a world war, but cannot fight and win in Beirut's southern suburbs or the mountain areas. It cited the example of Israel, which had to pull back its troops to southern Lebanon in the wake of fierce commando Lebanese resistance. The paper called for a united Arab confrontation with Israel and its supporters.

In an editorial laced with sarcasm, *AL-WATAN* said "it seems that Reagan is still acting in a theatre... not before his fellow actors in Hollywood but the massive American military presence" i.. Lebanon. Commenting on Reagan's recent statement to *THE WALL STREET JOURNAL*, in which he said the withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Lebanon means the end of that country, efforts to bring peace to the Middle East, and a catastrophe to the U.S. throughout the world, the paper said the U.S. President has "lost his mind even by American standards." [sentence as received]

The U.S.-Israeli invasion of Lebanon wreaked havoc on its towns and cities, and killed, wounded or made homeless hundred of thousands of its people, and Reagan wants to broaden this state of chaos through his "comprehensive peace," *AL-WATAN* said.

It said Reagan says U.S. warships were sent to the Mediterranean to protect Lebanon and make sure it does not disintegrate, but the truth is that American forces came to Lebanon after the invasion failed to achieve its preplanned objectives. The paper said the U.S. does not heed the national rights and interests of other nations and plays the role of a policeman whose hand is stained with innocent blood.

PDRY

Increase in U.S. Foreign Broadcasting Scored

GF052010 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Feb 84

[From "News and Reports" program]

[Text]The U.S. Administration is escalating its media campaigns against socialist countries and national and international liberation movements. News agencies quote a U.S. Government report that the U.S. Administration has allocated $1 billion for its main radio, which broadcasts programs in 42 languages.

Quoting Kenneth Timlenson, an official of the U.S. Government's information agency, the agencies said that great measures will be taken in this regard. Available information indicates that in the recently presented 1985 budget, 38 percent has been allocated to the U.S. Government's information agency — that is, $850 million, of which $281 million is appropriated to the administration sector alone, compared to the $665 million for the current year of 1984. This information also indicates that $1 billion will be allocated to the information agency for the next few years, and that $113 million has actually been allocated in the next budget to modernize and expand transmitting stations of the VOA, which now number 107 and transmit to various parts of the world.

The U.S. Administration has begun escalating its media campaigns for the purpose of confusing the facts of the internal situations of the developing countries and the aggressive U.S. role in a number of regions in the world, particularly since U.S. President Reagan came to power. Reporting on this issue, AFP said that since Reagan came to power in 1981, he has continued to escalate the ideological aggression against the socialist countries. This includes building new headquarters for Radio Free Europe based in Munich, which the U.S. Congress is financing with about $100 million annually. This station, which is hostile

to the spirit of international solidarity and peace, broadcasts its programs in 21 languages and is directed to socialist countries.

Next month Radio Free Europe will begin transmitting programs in Spanish directed against socialist Cuba.

These harmful U.S. media campaigns come amid setbacks in U.S. policy at the international level due to its increasing fascist aggressive military policy of spreading U.S. influence in the world and hindering the progress of the developing countries, as well as distorting information about the international aid the socialist countries extend to the peoples of the world for their development and freedom, and to protect their national sovereignty.

QATAR

Heir Apparent Receives Iranian Charge

GF051554 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] The Iranian charge d'affaires in Qatar today met with the Qatari heir apparent and discussed bilateral relations and the means to bolster them in the political and economic fields. The decisive stand of the Islamic Republic of Iran toward the recent threats to the ruling regime in Iraq was noted.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Discusses Arab Regional Issues

LD050400 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2220 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Paris, Feb (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said today after his meeting with President Francois Mitterrand: My cordial meeting with President Francois Mitterrand of France allowed me to hold discussions, debates, and an exchange of views over all the aspects of bilateral relations between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and France, and the issues of common interest between the two countries. We reviewed the tense situation in the Middle East region, particularly Lebanon, the Iraq-Iran war, and the Palestinian question.

In reply to a question by a journalist on the recent statements made by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the regent and crown prince and commander of the National Guard, regarding the situation in Lebanon, his majesty said that their main objective is the return of calm and stability to Lebanon and the preservation of its unity and territorial integrity. His majesty the king asserted that the relations of the Kingdom with Lebanon have been and continue to be cordial and strong, and stem from the spirit of Arab solidarity which we are anxious to maintain.

Replying to a question regarding the relations of the Kingdom with the United States, his majesty said that they are relations dating back scores of years, and are firm relations founded on mutual respect and common interests.

On a question by a newsman on the Iraq-Iran war, his majesty said that we regret the fact that it continues between two Muslim states, and we hope that peace and stability will return to the two countries. His majesty stressed that Iraq has shown repeatedly its desire to end the war, and hoped that Iran will respond to the efforts being made to end it, because the continuation of the war benefitted neither side.

Regarding the Palestinian situation, his majesty said that the PLO is well-established and firm, and international problems cannot undermine the strength and steadfastness of the Palestinian people or deviate it from the leadership of the PLO under the chairmanship of Mr Yasir 'Arafat.

Replying to a question on the fighting between the Lebanese factions, his majesty said: It is regrettable that such fighting takes place between brothers in one country. We hope that the security agreement — which all the interested parties have agreed upon and support — will be crowned with success. No doubt, it is likely to ensure the return of security and stability to this fraternal country under the leadership of His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Lebanese Republic.

Concerning Saudi-Syrian relations, his majesty replied that they are relations based on understanding. His majesty expressed his happiness about President Hafiz al-Asad's return to activity.

Answering a question on the date for the convening of the Arab summit, his majesty said that the meeting can be convened at any time the Arab leaders deem suitable, whether on the date already fixed, before, or after.

Fahd Visit to France

For Saudi and French media coverage of the visit to France by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, including his meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand, see the France section of the 6 February Western Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

Cabinet Issues Appeal to Lebanese Factions

LD062127 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 6 Feb (SPA) — The regent, His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, chaired a meeting of the cabinet this evening.

After the meeting, Minister of Information Ali ash-Sha'ir, made a statement to correspondents of the agency, the radio and television, in which he said the cabinet reviewed the regrettable, bloody events which continue to escalate in certain southern and western sectors of Lebanon and which have resulted in the death of hundreds of Lebanese citizens of various communities and factions, in addition to great material losses.

At the direction of his royal highness, the viceroy, the cabinet declared that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia appeals to all the Lebanese brothers, leaders and individuals, to act immediately to stop the fighting, to prevent bloodshed, and to make reason and conscience their arbiter in finding solutions to their internal

issues, and to cooperate among themselves away from passions, inflexibility, and adherence to their arbitrary views.

The cabinet expressed grave apprehension over a continuation of the explosive situation which will lead to grave consequences for fraternal Lebanon and its Arabism, and indeed to the Arab homeland of which Lebanon is a part.

The cabinet reaffirmed the permanent desire of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for all that brings security and ensures a just and comprehensive peace throughout Lebanon.

The cabinet called on the Lebanese leadership to adhere to the decisions of the security agreement agreed upon by all as a first step on the road to political and security solutions, in order not to give an opportunity to those who harbor evil toward Lebanon and its people. One must view matters with wisdom and sound logic.

Al-Jumayyil Appeal to Lebanese People Viewed
LD061429 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Feb 84

[By Jasir 'Abd al-Aziz al-Jasir]

[Text] In the shadow of the recent deterioration of the security situation in Lebanon — which is now threatening a crisis where violence might surpass the hard times of the Lebanese war — President Amin al-Jumayyil appealed to all the Lebanese people to gather around Lebanese legitimacy, and to help the army in achieving security and stability in the country.

The Lebanese president has adopted an eight-point program through which he tried to prove to Lebanon and its people that he is the man who is eager to promote his country's interests, and to guide the country to the shores of security.

The least that can be said about the eight points President al-Jumayyil has suggested is that as a whole, they constitute the safest way to treat the security and political situation in the country. It is this situation which some people consider the reason for all the fighting taking place in the Lebanese arena. Observers have noticed that in this program, the Lebanese president has concentrated on principal basics, considered to be demands which were repeatedly submitted by the conflicting Lebanese sides — demands of which these sides demanded implementation. Probably in the forefront of these demands is the implementation of reforms in the various religious, legislative, administrative, judicial, executive and security areas.

The call for formation of a national unity government which would include representation of the various sides and regions, and all the Lebanese political currents, is also considered a response to demands by several Lebanese sides. The other essential point — namely ordering the Lebanese Army into the south immediately upon any Israeli withdrawal, as well as the deployment of the army north of Beirut — is consistent with the role which this army promises to play, namely to preserve the unity of Lebanon.

The submission of these basics by President al-Jumayyil among the formulas included in his address on Lebanese televison indicates that the Lebanese president has not despaired, in spite of all Lebanon has seen, especially recently. Observers in Beirut believe Al-Jumayyil is making a clear attempt to lighten the critical political atmosphere and hence to move towards a settlement which will help in (?creating) an acceptable solution to the Lebanese crisis which would satisfy all sides.

At the beginning of his address, Amin al-Jumayyil called upon the leaders of all the factions of the country to participate in a new attempt for national dialogue, and said he is ready to discuss anything with the leaders of the opposition except the unity of Lebanon. Since the unity of Lebanon is an issue on which no two Lebanese will disagree, it seems that the Lebanese president is broad-minded and ready to discuss with the Lebanese sides everything their leaders want to discuss with him.

This is what made the observers in Beirut see an important development in Lebanese governmental behavior, especially concerning the discussion of the contraversial agreement contracted with the Zionist entity concerning the withdrawal of the non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon. The observers realized that President al-Jumayyil hinted that this agreement is not necessarily a binding one. This means the Lebanese president is paving the way for removing one of the most important obstacles blocking implementation of the recommendations of the first stage of the national dialogue talks in Geneva.

In general then, Al-Jumayyil's eight points, along with the resignation of Prime Minister al-Wazzan, and the acceptance of the resignation, as well as the continuation of the fierce battles in Lebanon, are all indicators that the future of Lebanon is being seriously tested. This may be either the beginning of a solution, or the beginning of the division.

Italian Trade Minister Meets With Official
LD041618 Riyadh SPA in English 1227 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Riyadh, Feb 4 — (SPA) — The visiting Italian Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria met here today with his Saudi counterpart Sulayman as-Sulayyim.

After the meeting, As-Sulayyim told the SAUDI PRESS AGENCY [SPA] that he reviewed with the Italian minister the volume of trade exchanges between the two countries which had achieved some development during recent years. Capria [as received] said he also briefed the Italian guest on the Kingdom's determination to diversify its source of income and exports and to lessen its dependence on one source. A sub-committee was formed by the meeting to discuss the issue of Saudi petrochemical exports to Italy among other issues raised during the meeting, As-Sulayyim said.

Later, Capria met with Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl and discussed with him the joint economic agreement between the two countries and the prospects of its development, in addition to a number of issues of mutual concern.

Capria arrived here late last night for a four-day visit to the Kingdom.

Pakistani Envoy Delivers Ziaul Haq Message

LD041340 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1022 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Riyadh, 4 Feb (SPA) — Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the king's regent, today received at the Royal Court the Pakistani ambassador to the Kingdom, Najim Seqeb Khan, who delivered to him a message from the Pakistani president, Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

The audience was attended by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general.

Arab League's Secretary Klibi Arrives for Visit

LD062131 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2016 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Jidda, 6 Feb (SPA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Jidda this evening on a visit to the Kingdom.

At the airport he was welcomed by Salim Sunbul, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and by Tunisian Ambassador to the Kingdom Kacem Bousnina, and several other officials.

Prince's Remarks to U.S. Delegation Viewed

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Analysis

PM061512 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 3 Feb 84 pp 1,5

[Sayyid Ahmad "Special Analysis" report: Arab and International Interest in Prince 'Abdallah's Statements; Making the United States Understand That Israeli Withdrawal From Lebanon Is the Basis of a Solution]

[Excerpt] Riyadh — The cool weather in Riyadh last week did not affect the intensive political activity in the Saudi capital in the past few days. The statements by Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, King Fahd's deputy, to the U.S. roundtable delegation headed by former ambassadors John West and Robert Newman signaled this activity.

The delegation represented more than 50 major companies, such as Exxon, Westinghouse, General Electric, and others. So when Prince 'Abdallah asked those present at the meeting to concentrate on common interests and on the need to preserve them — because there are U.S. and West European interests in the area — he chose the appropriate forum to do so. Prince 'Abdallah's statements have had wide Arab and international repercussions and have been given great prominence, in view of their significance and the fact that they reflect the Saudi Arabian Kingdom's attitudes, which express the Arab and Islamic nation's aspirations.

The preliminary 1983 figures indicate that the United States exported $8.5 billion worth of goods to Saudi Arabia and imported $3 billion worth of oil from the Kingdom. Despite the fact that the trade balance is clearly in the U.S. favor, many Americans feel concern because U.S. exports last year were $500 million less than the previous year. This is at a time when the United States needs to increase its exports and improve its economic situation.

Prince 'Abdallah's question regarding the role of the U.S. Marines in Lebanon and his demand for their withdrawal, and the withdrawal of the Israeli forces, opens wide the question of the Multinational Force [MNF] and confirms the Arab demand for total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. The reason for this is that the call for withdrawal comes from the country that has played, and continues to play an effective role in the achievement of national reconciliation and for realizing the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, because this is the only way to solve the Lebanese crisis.

Observers have carefully noted the following important points raised by Prince 'Abdallah:

The U.S. forces' presence in Lebanon should have been directed toward pushing back the Israeli forces and forcing them to withdraw, instead of protecting certain individuals or carrying out a policy based on wrong advice.

The withdrawal of the U.S. forces should take place as quickly as possible, together with the withdrawal of the invading Israeli forces, after which the Syrian forces will withdraw.

The signing of the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agrement should be denounced.

The United States can help in finding a solution to the problem of the dispersed Palestinian people. President Reagan's plan could be acceptable if it contained a provision for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

The United States, with the resources at its disposal, is capable of halting the Iraq-Iran war.

Furthermore, Prince 'Abdallah's statements will strengthen the position of those inside the United States calling for the Marines' withdrawal. Robert Newman, director of the Middle East Center in Georgtown University's International and Strategic Studies Center, has told *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that "All U.S. diplomatic effort is now concentrating on the Lebanese crisis. Since the Reagan administration has 2 or 3 months before it becomes preoccupied with the election, efforts during this period will concentrate on arranging an honorable withdrawal for the Marines from Lebanon; for example, by setting up a UN force."

Newman said that the question of withdrawal has gone beyond the stage of talk, because U.S. public opinion polls are showing a U.S. public desire for withdrawal now that the nature of the Marines' mission has changed from helping to establish legitimacy and expanding political participation to becoming a party to the local conflict and thereby losing their credibility among the parties involved.

So setting up a force under the UN flag would be the honorable way out.

AL-JAZIRAH on 'Abdallah Remarks

PM071000 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 3 Feb 84 p 3

[Editorial: "In the Light of the Frank Dialogue Between His Majesty's Deputy and the U.S. Roundtable Delegation"]

[Excerpts] While Paris was awaiting His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz' visit in response to an official invitation by President Francois Mitterrand to open a Saudi-French dialogue on the Middle East crisis and the question of Palestinian rights, his royal highness, Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, his majesty's deputy, received the U.S. delegation to the Saudi-U.S. roundtable and had a frank discussion with it, during which the delegation's members were able to sense the severe pain Lebanon is suffering as a result of the wounds caused by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

There is no doubt that if U.S. officials at various levels had in any previous Arab-U.S. dialogue been faced with the same frank discussion they had with his majesty's deputy, Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, they would not have planned and pursued such anincorrect policy toward the Middle East, and their Arab friends' trust in them would not have been shaken and weakened as it is today.

As his majesty's deputy said, had the U.S. Marines and the large U.S. fleet off the Lebanese coast come in order to force the withdrawal of an Israel which has invaded and attacked the freedom and sovereignty of Lebanon — which is an independent state and a member of the United Nations — then their arrival would have been welcomed by all the Arabs and the Lebanese. But it is regrettable and painful that this large U.S. force came to Lebanon, as his royal highness said, in order to protect some individuals and implement a policy based on wrong advice whose only source was aggressive Israel.

U.S. ears are always open to what Israel says, and its strong arm is always ready to serve and protect Israel. This is what the Arabs and non-Arabs see as a blind U.S. bias in favor of Israel in its conflict with the Arab countries, at a time when Israel itself is the source of this conflict and of its continuation over the past 35 years. Israel will continue to escalate this conflict as long as it finds support, backing, and full protection from the United States, regardless of any legal or moral consideration for the other side — that is, the Arab side.

We do not deny the fact that the United States is a superpower and a strong friend of the majority of the Arabs, if not of all of them. But unfortunately, its Middle East policy — particularly its policy toward the Arab-Israeli conflict — has always placed it on the side of Israel and against its Arab friends, and has in actual fact turned it into an ally of Israel in its aggression against the Arabs.

It is not too late for the United States to radically and drastically reconsider its Middle East policy. Hope, in this regard, is not lost as long as Arab leaders friendly with the United States, such as his majesty's deputy Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, confront it with its grave political mistakes in the Middle East. Such frankness is a part of his nature and stems from the Saudi policy under the leadership and guidance of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Finally, we would say that if the United States continues to pursue its current Middle East policy, particularly toward the Lebanese crisis and the question of Palestinian rights, then none of its Arab friends will be able to defend it or embrace its friendship, because friendship in the context of human and international relations cannot be one-sided. Such a friendship also cannot continue while one of the parties to it is pursuing a policy harmful to the interests of the other party.

The United States and the Western countries, as friendly countries with vital interests in the Arab area, must realize this fact before it is too late, must reconsider their erroneous policy toward the Middle East, must renounce the blind bias in favor of Israel, and must contribute effectively and in a fair manner to solving the crisis of the Arab-Israeli conflict so that the occupied lands are returned to their owners and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights — including their right to build an independent state on their national soil — are restored.

Press Editorials View U.S. Mideast Policy

LD031616 Riyadh SPA in English 1212 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Riyadh, Feb 3, SPA — The visit of King Fahd to France, and remarks given by Crown Prince 'Abdallah early this week to a U.S. businessmen's delegation figured in today's newspaper editorials:

The Riyadh-based *AL-JAZIRAH* stressed the importance of the royal monarchs' visit to France and said the trip "will open a new a Franco-Saudi dialogue on activating efforts to find a just and durable solution to the Palestinian issue which is the crux of the Middle East crisis."

Commenting on Crown Prince 'Abdallah's remarks to the U.S. delegation to the Saudi-American business roundtable group, in which he said that Israeli and U.S. troops should withdraw from Lebanon, the paper said there was still time for the United States to back out from "its indefinite bias in favor of Israel as long as there are Arab leaders willing to tell Washington about its disastrous and catastrophic policy and mistakes in the Middle East. The paper said U.S. policies in the region made it difficult for Washington's Arab friends to maintain friendly ties with the U.S. Administration.

The paper urged the U.S. to abandon its blind partiality favoring Israel and seriously contribute to efforts to find a fair and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and secure the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and an independent state on their own soil. The paper also called on Washington and the Western countries to be aware that their real vital interests lie in the Arab world and not in Israel. The paper warned that inter-Arab differences — which have so far prevented a collective Arab action against supporters of the Arab nation's enemies — cannot last for a long time.

The Jidda-based *AL-MADINAH* said that while Washington should be aware that the vital strategic and political importance of the Middle East region to the United States, [as received] continued Israeli occupation of Arab territory was not in the U.S. interests. The paper questioned the aim of the 1,600 troops in Lebanon as part of the multi-national peacekeeping force in the country, since Israel is still occupying southern Lebanon and continuing its barbaric policy in the region. The paper described the recent U.S.-Israeli military strategic cooperation accord as clear evidence of the blind, biased policy of Washington in favor of the Zionist aggressors.

AR-RIYAD Criticizes Continuation of Gulf War

GF070546 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 7 Feb 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "The Losing War," the newspaper *AR-RIYAD* said: Naturally, it will not be in the interest of either Iran or Iraq to inundate the area with further blood, or to cause further devastation. We do not believe that there is any human power capable of making the two countries listen; of making them accept peace guarantees and good-neighborly relations.

The Islamic bloc desires to attain the goal of reconciliation — particularly those who believe that they fight an Islamic war whose goal is mistaken. Who is the loser in this war? Why is this a 'legitimate' war against brothers? Why isn't it directed against Israel or against the communist invasion of Afghanistan?

'UKAZ on Nation's Right To Purchase Any Arms

PM061303 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 31 Jan 84 p 3

[Political editor's "Observers' View" column: "Dimension of Saudi Military Cooperation With France and Britain"]

[Excerpts] Only a few days after the "Ath-Thaqib" missile project agreement between the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and France was announced, within the existing cooperation agreements between the two countries, the British defense secretary paid a visit to Riyadh to discuss military cooperation between the two countries in the field of purchases and training.

Cooperation among Saudi Arabia, France and other Western countries in the military and defense field is not a recent thing. It goes back many years and is carried out in accordance with studied and precise plans. Cooperation between the Kingdom and these countries was never the result of any emergency conditions or special situations dictated by developments or events. Rather, it has always been based on a clear concept and shaped by common interests within the framework of friendly and cordial relations.

We in the Kingdom are proceeding steadily on this path with firm and studied steps, in order to develop our military and defense capabilities to defend the nation and protect the holy places in a manner compatible with the great Arab and Islamic responsibility we bear, and with our country's political and economic weight, not only on the Arab and Islamic level, but also on the international level.

Since the Kingdom began developing and boosting its military and defensive strength, it has pursued a clear policy based on the diversification of arms supplies and exploitation of the ties of friendship that link us to the majority of the world's countries, as well as serving common interests within bilateral cooperation.

We do not think that any party or country has a right to object to our right to obtain the arms and military equipment we want, in accordance with our needs and in order to ensure the effectiveness of our forces and military and defense capabilities, particularly since our strength is the strength of good, and for defending right, justice, and peace. We do not understand why the Zionist entity is creating all this clamor about West Germany's arms sales to the Kingdom, or by what right the Zionist entity demands that West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl ban the sale of German arms to the Arab countries.

The Arab nation confirmed its desire for and inclination toward peace and stability through the peace plan it unanimously adopted at the Fes summit. In the meantime, Israel is continuing its aggression against this nation and rejecting all initiatives and just peace proposals.

During the West German chancellor's visit, Israel had no compunction about committing a new crime against the Al-Aqsa Mosque. It opened fire and killed Arab citizens when they tried to express their protest against this abominable crime. The Zionist entity is continuing to occupy Lebanon, the Golan Heights, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip. It is also continuing to implement its expansionist plan and terrorize Arab citizens in the occupied territories, in order to expel them annd build new settlements in their place.

However, as Chancellor Helmut Kohl said, West Germany's decisions on arms sales are made in Bonn, not in Israel. Such decisions are dictated by considerations of German interests. There is no doubt that the establishment of security and peace in this part of the world serves German interests, and that Bonn is capable of distinguishing between those who work and build for peace and those who are hostile to peace and seek to wreck it.

What we would like to stress here is that both France and Britain, as two independent countries, are well aware of their interests. They have confidence in the positive role the Kingdom is playing in serving security and stability in the region. They feel that enhancing this country's capability strengthens the trend toward stability. Whether or not other countries believe in this sound and correct thinking, the hard facts of the conflict in the area will prove to them and to others that sacrificing the interests of their own people will only serve those parties who are exploiting the feelings of these peoples. They will realize that upholding the forces that lean toward security and stability makes it incumbent upon them all to respond to every request by the Saudi Arabian Kingdom to obtain any arms, particularly since we are a factor of stability in the area, not of instability like Israel and others.

Further Reportage on Mubarak's African Tour

To Visit Khartoum, Rabat

JN062138 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak will conclude his African tour tomorrow and leave for Khartoum on a visit to Sudan that will last a few hours. He will inform Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri on the results of his tour. Mubarak will then leave for Rabat to visit Morocco at the invitation of King Hassan II. Important talks will be held on Islamic, Arab, and African issues as well as on the Middle East situation.

31 Jan AL-AHRAM Editorial

PM061431 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 31 Jan 84 p 7

[Editorial: "The President's Tour"]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak today begins his visit to four African countries — Zaire, Kenya, Somalia, and Tanzania. The visit falls within an Arab-African framework and is a continuation of Egypt's traditional role in both Africa and the Arab world.

The visit is important in two respects: The first is the African countries' support for Egypt's Security Council membership as a representative of this continent at the highest international council after an approximately 20-year absence. The second is that some of these countries, particularly Somalia, had a great influence on the restoration of Egypt's membership to the ICO after an absence of 5 years, which have been described as 5 lean years for the Islamic nation.

Another important aspect of this visit is that Egypt is always trying to play a pioneering role on the African Continent, not only through improving bilateral relations and increasing exchanges in the various fields, but also by maintaining a balanced relationship between those countries and the Middle East on the basis of right and justice, particularly with regard to the crux of the problem in the area, the Palestinian one.

Just as Egypt is an Arab and Islamic state, it is also an African state, which is a source of pride in many respects. Thanks to its efforts, many African countries were liberated from exploitation and tutelage. This represents a strong tie with Egypt which is always borne in mind by the African peoples. Undoubtedly certain parties are trying to wreck this tie or diminish Egypt's role in those countries, but it is far too strong for them to undermine. In addition, Egypt plays a role in providing assistance and training and has been involved in efforts to bring about reconciliation and rapprochement.

Israel is probably among those countries attempting to restore their influence there, particularly in Zaire and Kenya, as well as in other countries. But all the signs indicate that Egypt's ties with Africa are always given priority. This was evident during the October war. Also, as far as the African countries are concerned, Egypt has historically been the guide and the real supporter.

Reportage on President's Upcoming U.S. Visit

Muhyi ad-Din-Veliotes Discussions

JN061514 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din met today with U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Veliotes. They discussed issues related to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's forthcoming visit to the United States.

AL-JUMHURIYAH on Visit

JN070806 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0608 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 7 Feb (MENA) — *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says President Mubarak's visits to Rabat, Paris, and Washington, which will follow his current African tour, confirm that Egypt has become a major link in all current political efforts to help solve Middle Eastern and African problems.

In a comment today, the paper says President Mubarak's contacts during the upcoming tour aim to reach a solution to the Palestine question by paving the way for a dialogue between Washington and the PLO's legitimate leadership, especially since this tour follows the recent contacts between Cairo and the PLO to coordinate stands regarding Egyptian political moves for the sake of the Palestine question.

AL-JUMHURIYAH points out that the return of Egyptian-Palestinian relations to their natural status will provide further scope for the efforts to regain the Palestinian people's legitimate rights in view of the fact that Egypt can return the strategic balance between the Arab stand supporting Palestinian rights and the Israeli stand which opposes them.

Sudanese People's Assembly Speaker Departs 6 Feb

JN061518 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1442 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 6 Feb (MENA) — Speaker of the Sudanese People's Assembly 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid left Cairo for home today following a visit of several days to Egypt. As-Sayyid chaired a number of Egyptian-Sudanese integration meetings while in Egypt. He was seen off on departure by Sayyid Zaki and Mukhtar 'Abd al-Hamid, deputy speakers of the Egyptian People's Assembly.

National War Production Authority Board Formed

JN061956 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din has issued a decision forming the board of directors of the National War Production Authority [al-hay'ah al-qawmiyah li al-intaj al-harbi] under the chairmanship of Dr Jamal ad-Din Ibrahim, minister of state for war production.

President Affirms Iranian Targets Will Be Hit

JN061703 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1618 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Feb (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has affirmed that Iraq will strike the selected Iranian targets that were announced in the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communiques.

Addressing a group of teachers and students today from the Iraqi Tigris Preparatory School in Kuwait, the president said: We will be absolved of any moral obligation toward those who remain in the places that were declared as targets, because we have warned them. He who warns is excused. Iraq's objective is not to kill, but to defend its territory against the murderers, he said.

President Saddam Husayn pointed out that the rostrum [minbar] used to threaten the Arabs — and also Iraq, in order to prevent it from using its capabilities to defend its sovereignty, honor, and principles — is fallen, and that those ruling Iran are mistaken if they think that they can scare Iraq and make it adopt a course or a decision against its wish, honor, and sovereignty.

The president said: The enemies and the Zionists behind them must know that Iraq becomes more unified the longer the war continues and that the people, beginning with the small child and ending with the old man, are fully confident. Their confidence in the future is boundless, and everyone feels the solid ground on which he stands.

The president added that it is a great honor for the Iraqis to defend Iraq and the Arab nation in these bad times, despite all the hardships. This historical responsibility, he pointed out, is a symbol of pride for all Iraqis.

The president said that the Iranian rulers are saying that the coming battle will be a decisive one in order to reassure the oppressed Iranian people. He affirmed: From the position of self-confidence, Iraq defies Khomeyni and his collaborators to stick to their word and fight. The Iraqis will be very pleased to challenge them, because they are confident of victory, which will also be a victory for the Arab nation's willpower, honor, and beliefs.

President Saddam Husayn told the students that they should rest assured that Iraq is strong and has men to defend it. He said: Even if Khomeyni is able to split each of his collaborators into 10 men, we will still defeat them, God willing.

The president added: The Iranians are hitting our towns, just as they did before 4 September 1980. They are damaging our civilian installations, and killing our children and women. The effects of these attacks have been shown on Iraqi television, and some of the Iranian people have seen the crimes that have been committed against children, women, and old people. They have also seen the effects of their criminal shelling.

Yet Iranian officials shamelessly say that they have not shelled a single Iraqi city since the beginning of the war. They think that the Iranian people are too stupid and naive to believe what they see on Iraqi television.

President Saddam Husayn affirmed: The Iranian people must avoid the war, because if we were not able to kill 10 out of 20 attackers in July 1982, today, God willing, we are capable of killing 14 and even 16 out of 20 attackers. Only 4 out of 20 might escape death. Total annihilation is awaiting them. We would then have a free conscience before ourselves, humanity, and God.

The president said: Let those who are driving Iran to death know that we are following their moves step by step. We also know what they think. This time, however, we will not tell them what we know as we did in the past. But if they begin their new mad offensive, they will know that we had been aware of all the details, including what they term the new method for confronting the Iraqis.

The president affirmed that the Iraqis will not be surprised by any new method. He said that the Iranians have not come up with any new methods, and all of their tactics so far have been patterned on World War I and II and on the Korean War.

The president said: The Iraqis have fought on all sectors, in all seasons of the year, and on different types of terrain. They have also used all types of weapons. They know everything about war. Therefore, you can reassure our brother Arabs and Kuwaitis in fraternal Kuwait.

Baghdad Azeri Warns of Impending Attacks

GF061410 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1900 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, O Muslim Iranian brothers and sisters who have been suffering in the blood-dripping and satanic claws of the Khomeyni school: Iraqi cities, towns, and villages are being bombarded by the aircraft and artillery of the Revolution Guard Corps of Khomeyni. Innocent and peaceloving Iraqi citizens are being martyred and wounded and their homes are being destroyed. Thus, we have been forced to meet fire with fire. For the sake of defending the Iraqi people's security, life, and property, we have been forced to choose targets deep inside Iranian soil, including civilian targets. Although this state of affairs is very regrettable and sad where Iraq is concerned, Khomeyni and his supporters wish things to be so. What can we do? They see their continued existence in the direction of such bloody and tragic situations.

We have stressed it many times in the past that we will make cities like Esfahan and Masjed Soleyman targets of ground-to-ground missiles. But the illiterate, deceitful and satanic rulers of Iran wished not to heed our words. Thus, they chose Iraqi cities and towns like Basra, Khanaqin, Mandali, Zurbatiyah, (Kurmashiyah), and [names indistinct], as the targets of their pilots and artillery.

Taking into consideration the safety of the people of a number of Iranian cities and villages, we warn them that their cities and towns are now the targets of the Al-Qadisiyah army.

Regrettably we warn the people of these cities to evacuate them in order to protect their safety against our fire and to choose the dark and revengeful hearts of their (?ferocious) enemies as their targets. We did not wish to choose these cities as the targets of our artillery and rockets. But your racist, warmongering, and illiterate rulers have chosen this path, seeing the continuation of their existence and their regime in it. [sentence indistinct] What can we do if the Khomeyni supporters have chosen that direction?

O (?innocent) and poor peoples of Ahvaz, Abadan, Dezful, Andimeshk, Shush, Ilam, Kermanshah, and other cities and villages; evacuate your towns in order to protect yourselves and (?your families) and march against Jamaran. Chant slogans of brotherhood and friendship. Demand the termination of this tragic, imposed, and blood-dripping war from the executioners and impostors in Tehran and Qom. Your existence depends on the ending of the war. This also applies to your happiness and prosperity. Therefore, the demand for the ending of the war should resound in every corner of Iran. The death songs for those in Jamaran should be sung in every domain in Iran.

We have said what we have to say and we have issued our warning. We are therefore not responsible in the eyes of progressive humanity.

Armed Forces General Command Communique No 1,364

JN061728 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Communique No 1,364 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 6 February 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In defense of the honor, principles, and sovereignty of great Iraq and in order to protect the future of the glorious Arab nation, the heroic Iraqi Armed Forces are continuing their engagements with the usurping Iranian enemy and are inflicting heavy losses in men and equipment on the enemy forces. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units raided enemy positions opposite our positions in the northern sector of the front. Our units clashed with the enemy soldiers, killing or wounding a number of them. In another area of the same sector, our forward units sighted a group of enemy soldiers opposite their positions. Our units opened fire, killing 11 men and wounding others.

2. One of our forward units opened fire on a number of enemy soldiers and one vehicle opposite our positions in the Maysan sector. Four enemy men were killed, others wounded, and the vehicle was hit.

3. One soldier was killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the area east of Basra.

4. The rancorous murderers in Iran shelled Mandali, Khurmal, and their environs today with heavy artillery. The shelling damaged a number of civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 February 1984

Naval Commander on Victory Over Enemy Vessels

JN061329 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] The naval staff colonel general commanding the units of the naval force and coastal defense command has said that all naval operations are currently taking place in the enemy's territorial waters. He added that the Iranian regime's naval forces avoid clashing with our naval units, which had dealt them heavy blows during recent naval encounters. He told the INA correspondent that the 200 nautical mile-wide operational area extending from the mouth of the Shatt al-'Arab to Bushehr port was a graveyard for enemy boats and vessels, which had not heeded the recurrent Iraqi warnings. He alluded to the fact that the able Iraqi forces had also inflicted losses on rescue boats sent by the enemy to rescue the hit vessels. He explained that our forces had hit enemy vessels at night to reduce the means of Iranian aggression against our struggling country.

National Assembly Delegation Leaves for Sofia

JN061107 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1055 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Feb (INA) — An Iraqi National Assembly delegation under Assembly Deputy Speaker Baha' ad-Din Ahmad left for Sofia today.

The delegation will hold talks on promoting parliamentary relations between the Iraqi National Assembly and the Bulgarian National Assembly and on Arab and international issues of mutual interest.

House of Representatives Holds Sessions

Nabulus Representative Chosen

JN061355 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] The House of Representatives this morning held a session under Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz and in the presence of Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat and the ministers. During the session, 'Adil Zawati was elected representative for the Nabulus constituency, thus filling the constituency's vacant seat. Zawati was elected after four electoral rounds that ended with the withdrawal of the fifth candidate, Riyad ash-Shak'ah.

The House of Representatives has referred nine provisional laws to the legal committee. The House went into a secret session.

'Ubaydat After Closed Session

JN061803 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat has said that the measures that were taken concerning the [Jordan River] bridges seek the national and pan-Arab goal of confronting the Israeli occupation authorities' plan to empty the land of its legitimate owners. This came in 'Ubaydat's statement to reporters following a closed session of the House of Representatives held under Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz following this morning's ordinary session which heard a report on the measures taken on the bridges, the situation in the occupied West Bank, and the affairs of citizens in the occupied Arab territories.

'Ubaydat also said: We presented a detailed report on the nature of the measures aimed at organizing the citizens' movements on the bridges between the two banks as well as a comprehensive statement on the state of affairs, the aim of these measures, the reasons they are being implemented, and the circumstances surrounding the adoption of that decision. The decision directly concerns confronting the Israeli occupation authorities' declared plan to empty the occupied land of its inhabitants and the enemy's measures to carry out that objective.

He added: We hope that the aim of the measures on the bridges, which constitute at least one channel and one method, will effectively resist the implementation of the Israeli plan. He added: We should exert every possible effort to prevent emigration from the occupied land.

The prime minister also said: The aim of today's statement was to place the brother representatives in the picture, so that there will be a common understanding and belief. This will help us convey the situation to the occupied land, because it implies a pan-Arab interest and a national service. He added: We hope our brothers in the West Bank and Gaza will understand it and will cooperate with us until God can accomplish a matter already enacted. [sentence as heard]

Prince Hasan Receives SFRY Defense Secretary

JN061303 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received at the Royal Hashemite Court this morning Admiral Branko Manula, SFRY federal secretary of national defense and commander of the SFRY Peoples Army, and his delegation. Lieutenant General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and the SFRY ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Cabinet Promotes, Transfers Foreign Ministry Officials

JN062017 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Amman, 6 Feb (PETRA) — During its session last night under Prime minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, the cabinet made a number of decisions concerning Foreign Ministry appointments. The cabinet decided to appoint Walid Tash as the ministry's secretary general, 'Awwad al-Khalidi as ambassador in the ministry, and Hani Tabbarah as Jordan's ambassador in London.

The cabinet also decided to promote Dr Khalid 'Ubaydat, Sa'd al-Bataiynah, Hasan Abu Ni'mah, Mazin an-Nashashibi, and Salih al-Kabariti to the rank of an ambassador and to post Walid ar-Ramahi and Kamal al-Mawmani abroad.

ROK Parliamentary Delegation Departs 6 Feb

JN061432 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Amman, 6 Feb (PETRA) — Chae Mun-sik, speaker of the ROK National Assembly, and his delegation left Amman today following a 3-day visit to Jordan during which they met with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent; Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat; the speaker of the Senate; and the speaker of the House of Representatives.

Al-Jumayyil Meets Multinational States' Envoys

NC062006 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1903 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] We have just received the following report:

Our correspondent at the Presidential Palace has informed us that President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has been continuing his contacts and endeavors to stabilize the security situation and achieve radical solutions to the Lebanese situation.

We learned in this respect that President al-Jumayyil this evening received U.S. presidential envoy Donald Rumsfeld, who was accompanied by Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs, and U.S. Ambassador in Beirut Reginald Bartholomew.

We also learned that President Al-Jumayyil had earlier received the ambassadors of the states participating in the Multinational Force and briefed them on what is taking place and what is being concocted for the country, homeland, and entity.

Our correspondent at the Presidential Palace said that among other things, the discussions during the meeting dealt with what foreign nationals in Beirut and the Multinational Forces might be exposed to. Our correspondent said the ambassadors who met with President al-Jumayyil will brief their governments on the developments in Lebanon.

Our correspondent also mentioned that Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, who went to the north today accompanied by presidential adviser Muhammad Shuqayr, invited [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah to attend the second round of the National Dialogue Conference in Geneva on 27 February. Our correspondent added that President al-Jumayyil [as heard] received from Minister Salim an invitation to participate in the presidential consultations which President al-Jumayyil is holding for the formation of a new government of national unity. Our correspondent said that President al-Jumayyil [as heard] received this invitation from Minister Salim because he could not go to Beirut during the present phase.

Our correspondent described the meeting between President al-Jumayyil [as heard] and Minister Salim as positive. He said that Minister Salim stated upon leaving Zgharta that President Sulayman Franjiyah has a clear view and a specific stand which must be discussed during the coming phase because the consultations and proposals President Franjiyah presented during the meeting must be discussed within the efforts being exerted to achieve radical solutions to the Lebanese situation.

President al-Jumayyil Receives U.S. Envoy Rumsfeld

NC071228 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1137 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Contacts are continuing on more than one level to tackle the situation in Beirut with a view to providing security and stability to the citizens and arriving at common denominators among the factions and parties to save Lebanon and safeguard the unity of its territory, people, and institutions. Informed sources expressed the hope that the persistent efforts will result in some signs of a solution in the coming few hours, reflecting the desired relief and emergence from the existing crisis.

President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received U.S. presidential envoy Donald Rumsfeld at 1100 today. U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew attended the meeting which lasted until 1230, after which Rumsfeld left B'abda Palace, while Ambassador Bartholomew remained behind. Nothing has been revealed on the nature of the talks, because, as it is known, they fall within the framework of the contacts to calm the situation and tackle the repercussions of the armed clashes.

U.S. Reportedly To Take Initiative on Events

NC071527 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1517 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned from reliable sources that the United States will announce a stand within the next few hours that will turn the course of events upside down [qadd yaqlibu majra al-ahdath ra'san 'al 'aqib]. This was conveyed by U.S. envoy Rumsfeld to President of the Republic Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil. Rumsfeld will leave for Damascus to convey this stand to the Syrian officials.

Reportage on Salim-Franjiyah Zgharta Talks

Developments Discussed

NC061429 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Excerpt] A meeting is now being held in Zgharta between [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah and Foreign Minister Elie Salim with presidential adviser Muhammad Shuqayr and Deputy 'Abdallah ar-Rafi in attendance. Minister Salim and adviser Shuqayr arrived in Zgharta at 1400 this afternoon as envoys of President al-Jumayyil for consultations on the current situation.

Salim Makes Statement

NC061808 Ihdin Radio Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and presidential adviser Shuqayr arrived in Zgharta Palace this afternoon as envoys of President al-Jumayyil. They held a meeting with former President Franjiyah, which lasted approximately 2 and 1/2 hours. The meeting was attended by Deputy Dr 'Abdallah Ar-Rasi. The various security and political aspects in the current situation were reveiwed at the meeting. After the meeting, Minister Salim said the following:

[Begin recording] [Salim] I met with former President Franjiyah at the request of President al-Jumayyil. We discussed the Geneva conference question, the question of the government, the security situation in Beirut and other areas, and the current contacts with all the parties aimed at calming the situation.

As you know, the situation is serious with respect to Lebanon's future as a whole. At this time, it is necessary to hold serious consultations in depth with all those responsible in Lebanon, particularly with former President Franjiyah, who assumed the responsibility in Lebanon at a critical time. He is experienced in confronting these matters and we can benefit from this experience at this phase.

The situation now requires serious political thinking so that each of us will think of Lebanon as a whole and not as our region, or our community, party, or specific position but of a free, unified, and soviereign Lebanon.

At this time, the parties, communities, and leaderships must be above all personal, local, and ideological interests and must only think of Lebanon. This is because if we were to win Lebanon, each of us could play a secondary role in his party, area, and with his ideology. However, if Lebanon were to be lost, there will be no room for any of us to play a role in either Lebanon or the region.

Former President Franjiyah supports this view. He has given us many ideas and views which we will discuss with the president. We will act in light of these views. We will hold talks with the parties concerned in the crisis,'and hope we will soon arrive at solutions at the level of the aspirations of the Lebanese people.

[Unidentified reporter] Were the views in agreement?

[Salim] The views have always been in agreement with former President Franjiyah. [end recording]

Lebanese Sunni Delegation in Damascus
JN062004 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1722 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] A number of Sunnite Muslim personages visited Damascus today. They are Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh, Rashid as-Sulh, Salim al-Hus, Malik Salam, and Nasib al-Barbir. Our correspondent Louis Faris reports on the Damascus talks and the statements made by the members of the delegation:

[Begin Faris recording] In an arrival statement, Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh made a statement in which he said: We are visiting Syria in response to a kind invitation we received. We, as well as our brothers in Beirut and Lebanon, pin great hopes on this visit. We hope that we will return to Lebanon with the means of saving this afflicted country from its tragedy. We are certain that because of Syria's pan-Arab stance, symbolized by President Hafiz al-Asad, we will find help in ending the aggravated Lebanese tragedy that has reached intolerable proportions. We believe Syria can and is willing to exert its utmost with Lebanon to achieve this end.

Replying to President Amin al-Jumayyil's new proposals, Walid Junblatt said there will be no national unity unless President al-Jumayyil resigns. Junblatt demanded an international investigation committee, and said there is no possibility of a political settlement with President al-Jumayyil after what has taken place. He added that canceling the 17 May agreement is no longer a condition for dialogue with President al-Jumayyil. He reiterated his demand for the president's resignation.

A responsible source in the Progressive Socialist Party has described Al-Wazzan's resignation as an attempt to contain [the opposition]. He warned everyone against either cooperating with President Amin al-Jumayyil's regime or entering into negotiations and consultations with it. The source said that everyone must decide his position, either with or against the regime. Dr Salim al-Hus told reporters: We have come to Damascus to consult with the Syrian brothers on the Syrian crisis and deteriorating Lebanese situation. We will review with our Syrian brothers the current situation and the means of realizing security and stability in Lebanon. Al-Hus said: We have no new ambitions, but will discuss the current problems in depth and hold further consultations with the parties concerned to reach an honorable solution. I am certain Syria, under the leadership of President al-Asad, is endeavoring to reach such a solution so that Lebanon can play its role among its Arab brothers.

The first session of talks between the Lebanese delegation and Minister Khaddam began a short while ago. Earlier, Khaddam gave a luncheon banquet in their honor which was attended by Walid Junblatt. Al-Hus told our radio: We are still at the beginning of the road. [end recording]

Rumors on Military Government Formation Denied
NC061935 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1905 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] We have just received the following report:

Informed sources have denied rumors about an intention to form a military government, emphasizing that the present government is discharging its business in accordance with the request that President al-Jumayyil made in his statement accepting the government's resignation.

'Gunmen' Take Over State Radio 7 Feb
NC071209 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] As the Amal Movement has announced, radio Lebanon has been placed under the control of the gunmen and is no longer free to express the voice of legality. The gunmen have appointed officials to run the station. The Lebanese Army is expected to interrupt transmission from the 'Amshit station before other parties are compelled to take it over.

Karami Says Regime Did Not Respond to Proposals
NC062109 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1930 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Former Prime Minister Rashid Karami has followed up the new developments in the country by holding several meetings and contacts with the appropriate officials. Karami made the following statement:

[Begin recording] We are working for the welfare of the people and the sake of saving Lebanon. On this basis, we have constantly presented our views and proposals which we believe will lead to safeguarding our country's sovereignty, national unity, and Arab character. On every occasion we have presented our proposals to the regime hoping it would consider one of them and respond in the interest of all the citizens free of factionalism, partisanship, and sectarianism. [end recording]

Lebanese Forces Commander Issues Statement 7 Feb
NC071403 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Lebanese Forces Commander Fadi Afram made the following statement today: This is not the time to think, analyze, or anticipate. I am confident that all of you are aware of the importance and gravity of these days which remind us of the harsh days of 1975, 1977, 1978 and 1981. The Christian people, as usual, are called upon to be up to the level of the challenge, since the enemies no longer want to win a battle but want a decisive and final battle in the war being launched to erase free, independent, and sovereign Lebanon from the map of the world.

You do not need to be told what is being concocted for Lebanon and what a black future is being prepared for us by the enemies of Lebanon — Syrians, Palestinians, Iranians, and Libyans — through their agents in this country. However, as before, we will not surrender to intimidation. We will carry on the resistance and confront ferocity and barbarism with heroism and sacrifice for the sake of our freedom and our homeland's survival.

Lebanon is in need of all our capabilities, be they military, material, or moral. We will not wait days and months sitting in shelters until the enemies drive us crazy, but will meet them in the battlefield, fortified by faith and confidence, carrying the weapon and the pen, and driving military vehicles, ambulances, and garbage collection vehicles.

Steadfastness must be in all fields, or else it will not succeed. In the past you have set a wonderful example of this. You have foiled all plots being implemented while the world was playing ignorant or blind. But today all the states of the free world see and hear the means of the plot to massacre Lebanon by dismembering it and paralyzing and destroying its institutions.

Our confidence in the legal institutions — in the present circumstances to which these institutions are being subjected by clear and successive attacks aiming at their destruction — cannot keep us in a wait-and-see attitude. We, as Christians, must be prepared to defend ourselves, our areas, and freedom against any kind of surprises. The near and distant past has taught us to rely on ourselves alone, our confidence in our right to a free life and in our indigenous defense capabilities has prevented all enemies from turning our areas, which have been liberated with blood, into occupied areas like other ones. I call upon you to alway be alert and vigilant. I call on every one of you to join his sector and field of service, be it military, social, or humanitarian, so that our defensive work may be consonant with our front's domestic steadfastness, the bulwark of military steadfastness. Together we will remain loyal to the march of defending our people's freedom and dignity, who are not accustomed to bowing their heads before any aggression, no matter how tyrannical. We will triumph with the will of God and strength of our faith, and with our ability to stand fast — components which have accompanied the birth, history, and march of our great nation and heroic people.

Phalangist Party Sets Up Operations Room
NC070658 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The Phalangist Party has drawn up a working plan to face all contingencies through the establishment of a political-military operations room. Following a meeting of the Political Bureau, party leader Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said: We have approached a decisive phase, and Lebanon, which has resisted for 9 years, will continue to resist.

Phalangists Allegedly Smuggle Arms to Cyprus
NC061147 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1116 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party radio formerly known as "Voive of Truth"]

[Excerpt] We have just received the following report from the editorial desk:

Being aware that the hand of justice will soon reach them, the Phalangist gangs have forced workers at Beirut port to load 70 tons of explosives and 1,600 boxes of ammunition aboard the ship *Plaza. This is a continuation of the arms smuggling from* Lebanon to Cyprus. A Phalangist committee hired warehouses at Cyprus' Larnaca port for this purpose.

Junblatt Meets French Ambassador in Damascus
NC061951 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, this evening received the French ambassador in Damascus and discussed with him the latest security and political developments in the Lebanese arena. Junblatt reiterated to the French ambassador his appeal to the Multinational Force to avoid involvement in Lebanon's internal conflict and support for the Lebanese authority lest Amin al-Jumayyil attempt to entangle those forces in a battle against some Lebanese.

NSF Contacts Embassies of Multinational Force
JN071304 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus — The Lebanese National Salvation Front [NSF] today contacted the embassies of those countries participating in the Multinational Force — the United States, France, Britain, and Italy — on the developments in West Beirut. It stressed its intention and the intention of all nationalist forces and Lebanese Army units that have joined the nationalist line to

preserve life, property, and Lebanese nationals. It also repeated its call to the Multinational Forces to stay out of the internal Lebanese conflict.

NSF Disagreement Seen in Junblatt Statement

JN060655 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] In a statement in Damascus yesterday, Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt reiterated his call for President al-Jumayyil's resignation, announcing that cooperation with him is impossible for reaching a political settlement, even if he decides to cancel the 17 May agreement concluded with Israel. Junblatt added that there will be no national unity as long as Amin al-Jumayyil continues as president.

Junblatt's statement constitutes a major development because the Lebanese opposition, of which Junblatt is a leader, has always called for the cancellation of the 17 May agreement as a condition for any dialogue. This condition was contained in the latest statement issued by the National Salvation Front [NSF] last Friday. However, Junblatt's statement yesterday that he will not agree to cooperate with President al-Jumayyil even if he cancels the agreement shows there are differences of opinion between him and his two allies in the NSF, former President Sulayman Franjiyah and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Junblatt Refuses Dialogue With Al-Jumayyil

NC071447 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] In an interview with the U.S. television network CBS, Walid Junblatt said it is no longer possible to reach any agreement with the butcher-murderer Amin al-Jumayyil and that there will be no solution to the Lebanese problem without the resignation of this butcher. This is a replay of his recorded statement:

[Begin recording] I underline and reiterate what I have previously stated: After the massacre in the southern suburb, after the devastation which befell the mountain, after Sabra and Shatila, after the murder of Shaykh Halim Fakhr ad-Din, and even after the murder of Malcolm Kerr; and until the issue of the kidnapped in Beirut is unveiled, there will be no dialogue with Amin al-Jumayyil.

I repeat my call, I reiterate my stand to the Arab and Western worlds: There will be no dialogue, conciliation, or agreement with the Phalangists and Amin al-Jumayyil.

The Lebanese Phalangist regime will resort to every means, every alliance, local and foreign, in a bid to find a way out of its dilemma — if not its collapse. However, the Lebanese people, whether in the suburb, the mountain, or elsewhere, will bring an end to this doomed regime. [end recording]

Junblatt Says Al-Jumayyil Someone To 'Shoot Down'

LD061953 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] The opposition which is calling in vain for President al-Jumayyil's departure may well try to chase him off by force. Amin al-Jumayyil has become the man to shoot down. Listen carefully to what follows: It is an exclusive interview with the leader of the Lebanese Druze community, Walid Junblatt, who is in Damascus with his Syrian allies. Junblatt is interviewed by telephone by Alain Chalveron of Radio France Internationale. As you will hear, Junblatt openly hopes for the death of President al-Jumayyil:

[Begin recording] [Junblatt] After the recent events and the blind and fierce shelling of the southern suburbs of Beirut, Amin al-Jumayyil has become someone to shoot down, no more, no less. We cannot accept a political settlement with this bloody dictator of Lebanon.

[Chalveron] But is he not the symbol of the state? In wanting to overthrow him, are you not taking the risk of simply shooting down the Lebanese state?

[Junblatt] The present Lebanese state is obsolete in composition and political formula. The Lebanese State can only be legitimate for us if there is a new constitution, a new representation of the Lebanese people. The current state is an obsolte symbol for us.

[Chalveron] In other words, at you presently will accept no solution but the resignation of the president?

[Junblatt] This is the least of the conditions which could be forwarded. This criminal should be tried for the Oradour [massacre] of the southern suburbs.

[Chalveron] But aren't you afraid of simply plunging the country back into an endless civil war?

[Junblatt] The civil war has not stopped. It is Amin who has plunged the country into a bloody dictatorship. Let what will happen, happen. We are for a democratic, Arab Lebanon, not a Phalangist, Al-Jumayyil Lebanon.

[Chalveron] If President al-Jumayyil refuses to resign at any price, what will happen?

[Junblatt] The people are in a state of armed insurrection against the regime. Its Army is slowly falling apart. The civil war can only increase in intensity, and the country will pay the price. I hope we will see Amin al-Jumayyil's condolences telegrams coming soon. [end recording]

Junblatt Faction Seeks President's Overthrow

PM071308 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Feb 84 pp 1, 3

[Emmanuel Jarry dispatch: "Lebanese Opposition Wants To Force President al-Jamayyil To Resign"]

[Excerpt] Damascus -- Far from placating the Lebanese opposi-

tion, the resignation of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and his government seems to have confirmed the inflexibility of Walid Junblatt and his friends toward President al-Jumayyil. "There is no question of our taking part in a government of national union or resuming dialogue with Amin al-Jumayyil, who has virtually destroyed Beirut's southern suburb," Mr Marwan Hamadah, the Druze leader's righthand man, told us in Damascus on Sunday, 5 February. At the same time, he confirmed that the Progressive Sociaist Party's [PSP] objective was now the resignation of the Lebanese head of state. "We are going to struggle with all possible means to overthrow Amin al-Jumayyil, after which we may be able to begin a dialogue," Mr Junblatt told us on the previous day in his headquarters — a comfortable apartment in Al-Mazzah, in the suburbs of Damascus. As if to support his statement, a radio in the neighboring room was playing military marches broadcast by the PSP's station, which commenced broadcasting from the Lebanese mountains on 1 February.

Walid Junblatt said he was convinced it is no longer possible to reach agreement with President al-Jumayyil. Thus the latter's call for a resumption of the Geneva talks appears to have fallen on deaf ears in Damascus, where the impression is that all bridge between the opposition and Lebanese state have now been burned. Indeed, that observation has already been made by Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri, who returned suddenly to Riyadh last Monday.

In a "report" dated 22 January and handed to the EC governments in particular, the National Salvation Front — led jointly by Mr Junblatt, former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, and former President Sulayman Franjiyah — accuses President al-Jumayyil of going back, without explanation, on several clauses of the security plan drawn up following last November's Geneva conference, and failing to act on the proposals made to him subsequently. But the opposition leaders primarily accuse the Lebanese president of "betraying" the mandate given him in Geneva to convince the Americans of the need to annul the Israeli-Lebanese agreement of 17 May 1983. "Following his U.S. visit, Amin al-Jumayyil did not have the courage to say that, whatever the superpowers' options, he would annul any agreement which undermined Lebanon's sovereignty and that he intended to reconvene the Geneva conference. Instead, he returned with the conviction that the opposition must be forced to compromise, by force of arms, if necessary," Mr Hamadah stated.

This is also the view of Lebanese Communist Party Secretary General George Hawi, according to whom President al-Jumayyil has been preparing to launch the Lebanese Army against the PSP positions in the mountains over the past few years [as published], "to cut them off from Beirut's southern suburbs and further involve the U.S. troops from the Multinational Force in the conflict." The withdrawal of the Marines is one of the National Salvation Front's demands, Mr Hawi recalled in this connection, and expressed the view that "that would strip Amin al-Jumayyil of any illusion of gain on the military level."

Are all of the Lebanese opposition factions as hardline as Mr Junblatt? "There are differences of style, but not of policy," according to members of the Druze leader's entourage. The six conditions for resumption of dialogue with Beirut — namely, the neutralization of the Army, the withdrawal of the Multinational Force, and the annulment of the 17 May agreement — set by the National Salvation Front 2 days before Mr al-Wazzan's resignation, appear to have been the result of a compromise between these different "styles." Indeed, the opposition leaders admit that there is little chance that President al-Jumayyil would accept these terms. In any case, Mr Junblatt and his allies do not fail to state that Mr al-Wazzan's resignation increases the president's isolation: "Amin al-Jumayyil has lost his Muslim cover," a PSP spokesman stressed.

Junblatt Sets Conditions To End Civil War

NC040730 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0630 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt has said the U.S. President is responsible for the explosive situation in Lebanon because he supports the regime of Amin al-Jumayyil. He emphasized that the civil war will continue until the country's political structure undergoes the necessary radical changes and new elections take place to ensure the democratic representation of the Lebanese people.

PSP Source Says Talks Mean Covering Up Crimes

JN052145 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2045 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus, 5 Feb (SANA) — In a statement issued this evening, a responsible source of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] said that the problem with the Lebanese regime is one of method and course — there is either an Arab, democratic, nationalist Lebanon or the continuation of resistance to the end.

Commenting on the Al-Wazzan government's resignation, the source expressed the mistrust of the PSP and the other nationalist forces of the present regime's attempts to gain time by relying on the Multinational Force to repress the Lebanese and destroy their homes.

The source explained that embarking on any talks with the Lebanese regime, its method, and what it represents means covering up the regime's crimes and massacres — beginning at Sabra and Shatilla, the mountain, and culminating in what is happening today in the southern suburb. He concluded by saying that the PSP will not allow a repetition of the 1958 experience that destroyed the nationalist Arab aspirations of the Lebanese. Either these people's aspirations are realized or the resistance and defense continues, because the Lebanese will not forgive anyone after today.

Junblatt Warns of 'Risk' to Peace Force

PM061645 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 3 Feb 84 p 10

[Interview with Walid Junblatt by Aldo Sofia in Damascus; date not given]

[Text] Damascus — "The situation in Lebanon? Explosive. Whose fault? Entirely Reagan's and Al-Jumayyil's." No signs of detente, only the harshest of tones in the interview granted to

LA REPUBBLICA by Druze leader Walid Junblatt, head of the Lebanese opposition united in the National Salvation Front. A hail of accusations and controversial remarks that seem to rule out any prospect of a political solution.

"It is principally the fault of the United States. What is Reagan doing? He confines himself to supporting the unpopular regime of a dictator, the regime of Amin al-Jumayyil and his family, of the Phalange Party. No one can ask us to accept all of this. That's why the situation is explosive. The U.S. strategy is leading us to disaster, to Lebanon's destruction. I said yesterday that the battle — perhaps decisive — will resume in a few days. For that matter, the war has never ceased in Lebanon. There are daily civilian casualties and every day we are the target of indiscriminate bombardments by the Americans and Lebanese Army. We are defending ourselves; they are not defending us."

Question: You also mentioned another Vietnam.

Answer: I did not promise the United States another Vietnam, but did say — and I repeat — that unless the United States alters its policy in Lebanon and throughout the Middle East, the United States will face another Vietnam. Doesn't Reagan intend to reconsider his stance? Does he want the Marines to remain in Beirut, as he repeated in his State of the Union message? He may do so, but if he continues to back the Al-Jumayyil dictatorship, it would mean that he wants this country's ruin and cannot ask us to remain passive. If this is the case, more civilians and U.S. troops will die in the Lebanese fighting.

Question: You have recently made some contradictory statements. For example, it isn't clear whether you are demanding Al-Jumayyil's resignation or would be satisfied with his government's resignation.

Answer: It is Al-Jumayyil who must resign. I have always said so. Al-Jumayyil cannot continue to govern solely through military strength and oppression. Let us not forget that somehow or other the massacres at the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila still weigh on his conscience. Let us not forget that there are 1,500 "missing persons" that he must account for and for whom Al-Jumayyil is in any case responsible. Just as he is responsible for the assassination of the well-known Druze Halim Taqiy ad-Din. And we also believe that Al-Jumayyil is implicated in the assassination of Malcolm Kerr, principal of the American University in Beirut and a friend of the Lebanese Muslims.

Question: But in Geneva you to some extent recognized Al-Jumayyil's presidential authority.

Answer: No, I have never recognized his authority as president. Indeed, I challenge the entire present Lebanese political structure. We favor a real democracy and creation of a senate and the election of a new parliament which, by means of a new electoral law, will truly represent all Lebanese citizens, not just a clique, a party, a faction. This is our peace plan, but as things stand, I do not see how we can bring this plan to the negotiating table. It is impossible to recovene the Geneva conference. Partly because Al-Jumayyil was given a specific mission: to achieve the annulment of the 17 May accord with Israel. What did Al-Jumayyil do, however? Nothing. He again resorted to force and to the guns of the New Jersey.

Question: Leaving the United States aside, how do you judge the role of the other contingents that make up the Multinational Peace Force?

Answer: We must be absolutely clear on this. As far as we are concerned, all divisions that offer to participate in a military contingent is no longer on a peace mission. Indeed, it seems to be a contingent that has come to Lebanon solely to protect an unpopular regime, the Al-Jumayyil family, and Phalange Party. Thus we demand the unconditional withdrawal of the Multinational Force and all of its constituent contingents. At this stage all the units — including Italy's — are running a major risk. Natuarlly the Rome government is aware that in the present context and in the situation in which the Multinational Force is now acting, the Italian contingent could become directly involved in the war. That's why Craxi has wisely decided to reduce the number of Italian troops.

Question: Would you accept the inclusion of an Italian contingent in a neutral peace force, entrusted to the United Nations, for example?

Answer: Let us be frank: This is a civil war. It is a war among the Lebanese. It is a war between the people's opposition and the Phalange dictatorship. What are we to do with neutral observers? The West must keep out of it because it has nothing to do with our tragedy.

Question: But that means you only want war, that you see no solution other than a military one.

Answer: I have never said that I want war, and in fact I do not want war. We demand a political solution to the Lebanese problem. But does anybody sincerely believe in the possibility of an agreement with someone I do not call Amin al-Jumayyil but Amin... Somoza? His regime now resorts to any method. Let us consider the Islamic kamikaze, who are supposed to be attacking and sinking Multinational Force ships. We say this is a trick and a completely fabricated story. With what aim? The aim is to justify further preemptive attacks on the Muslim population of Ba'labakk, the Al-Biqa' valley, and other regions of Lebanon. Another example: So-called Prime Minister al-Wazzan declares that Al-Jumayyil will never ratify the accord with Israel. But who is Al-Wazzan? He is the leader of a government that represents no one. He is a paid official of the Phalange Party. What is his word worth? Nothing. His proposals and statements do not interest us. All we are interested in is a radical democratic reform of the Lebanese political system. Otherwise, there will be more war.

Birri Warns Against U.S. Support of Al-Jumayyil

NC061620 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Nabih Birri has said the president is now discussing the formation of a new government while the opposition forces are looking for a new president. The Amal Movement leader warned

the United States that if it continues to support President al-Jumayyil, its Marines will be in a very bad situation.

PSP Orders No Firing on Multinational Force

NC071142 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1100 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] An official source of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] has stated that the embassies of the states participating in the Multinational Force have been informed that their forces are not at all the targets of what is happening on the ground and that, in coordination with the Amal Movement, strict instructions have been given to the fighters at all positions and axes not to attack these forces, or fire in the direction of their positions — not even if the attempts of the ruling family's army to involve the Multinational Force in actions against us continue.

The source demanded to be informed of any fire directed at these forces to pinpoint its sources and make certain that the PSP's instructions are implemented.

Birri Says Dialogue With Government 'Impossible'

NC051150 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1110 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] A short while ago our correspondent in Beirut sent us the following exclusive statement made to the Voice of the Mountain by Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri at noon today:

The shelling of Beirut's southern suburb continued intermittently throughout the night and resumed this morning, in violation of the cease-fire asked from the government by the mufti of the Republic, Brother Shaykh Hasan Khalid.

It appears that the 20th century Nero has not been content with the extermination war he has launched on the southern suburb and deprived of Lebanon. He has not been content with his glorious history in An-Nab'ah but wants to crown it by forcibly evicting all of the suburb's inhabitants.

Lawyer Birri added: Shells fell while a delegation comprising Brother Dr Salim al-Huss, Rashid as-Sulh, and Brother Malik Salam visited the suburb today. That delegation is the one that helped the various parties reach a cease-fire. This affirms that the government is not credible and that it is impossible to hold a dialogue with it. It is futile to embark on a possible political solution as long as the president is following his whims and sticking to his guns.

Appeal by Amal Movement Leader Nabih Birri

NC071352 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1310 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Station reportedly under control of Amal; statement issued by Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri on 7 February; place not given — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate.

Brother Lebanese, brothers everywhere: In wake of the sweeping victory your Amal Movement, National Salvation Front, and nationalist forces in Lebanon have achieved, it has become a duty to adhere completely to the cease-fire despite the insistence of the confessional forces to make the atmosphere more tense.

I appeal to all brother mujahidin and strugglers to observe discipline, especially moral discipline, and to abide by the following:

1. To preserve the institutions and barracks.

2. Not to accost the ambassadors, missions, and Multinational [Force].

3. To protect the foreign nationals in West Beirut.

4. To remove the armed manifestations from the inner streets and give the Internal Security Forces a chance to carry out their duty of maintaining security.

5. To safeguard all inhabitants in the western area and [southern] suburb, as an example of one and a united Lebanon, and it shall remain so. I affirm that your behavior will determine the survival of Lebanon and your capability and efficiency in toppling the fascist government.

May God grant us success.

[Signed] Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri

Spanish Newspaper Interviews Amal's Birri

PM070842 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 1 Feb 84 p 6

[Interview with Nabih Birri by Ignacio Cembrero in Beirut — no date given]

[Excerpt] Question: Do you fear an attack by the regular Army on Amal's stronghold — those populous Shi'ite districts in the capital's southern outskirts which the state does not control?

Answer: Lebanese Army attempts to invade those districts will destroy what is left of Lebanon, the little unity left to us. This is so because we Shi'ites who live in these districts are devoted to Lebanon's unity, and no less than a quarter of the country's population live there — some 800,000 people, largely refugees from the south which is occupied by Israel, or from areas in East Beirut, dominated by the Lebanese forces (Christian militias).

Question: However, both the press and official circles maintain that southern Beirut serves as a base and refuge for terrorist groups.

Answer: These are flimsy arguments, and those who level these accusations have never been able to provide even a single piece of evidence. When the U.S. Embassy in Beirut was blown up on 17 April of last year, the Lebanese and Israeli armies controlled the south of the city, and even so the attack occurred. Moreover, how could people close to us assassinate American University of

Beirut Rector Malcolm Kerr — a man who prevented the Israeli troops from entering the campus?

Question: Who is behind the Islamic Jihad (Islamic Holy War) organization, which has claimed responsibility for all the violent actions here?

Answer: Islamic Jihad does not exist as such. It is an invention to discredit us, to blame the Muslims — specifically the Shi'ites for the destructive violence. I would be cognizant of an Islamic group with such characteristics.

"Cease To Be Second-Class Citizens"

Question: Do you believe the security plan which is supposed to separate the rival factions and extend the areas under the Armed Forces' control will finally be approved by all the belligerents following the government's latest concession, which allows the Druze officers who deserted to rejoin the Army?

Answer: I'm not at all optimistic on this score. Basically, the issue of the Druze military personnel is secondary. What really interests us is to transform the Lebanese Army, to make it cease to be under the orders of one community and instead place itself at the whole nation's service. I have always struggled to place the Lebanese Army above the various faiths.

Question: Do you have differences with your opposition allies regarding the security plan and the conduct to be followed toward the government, and do you, like Druze leader Walid Junblatt, demand President al-Jumayyil's resignation?

Answer: We disagree on nothing, explaining why we signed a joint document in Damascus 2 weeks ago, although I certainly do not demand Al-Jumayyil's resignation, despite regretting that he has thus far only been the president of a fringe of the Lebanese people (the Christians).

Question: What are the Shi'ite community's aspirations?

Answer: To be Lebanese on an equal footing with other Lebanese To cease to be second-class or even third- and fourth-class citizens. And to achieve this there is only one solution: To eliminate confessionalism and secularize the country by granting posts and responsibilities on criteria of competence and education and not religion. Note that the abolition of the confessional sharing of power will continue to benefit the Christians, because the greatest number of university graduates, who will continue to hold key posts, belong to their community. But we are prepared to accept it. It is the essential condition for creating a real nation.

Question: However, certain Shi'ite groups in the Ba'labakk region, controlled by the Syrian Army, are demanding the establishment of an Iranian-style Islamic republic in Lebanon.

Answer: They are small and lack influence, although their propaganda machine is highly developed. Ask people in Ba'labakk what support these movements have, and you will realize how marginal they are. Lebanon is a country for all the Lebanese people, and we are only the principal majority — between 35 and 40 percent of the population. However, we cannot and do not wish to impose that kind of regime, nor would the other Muslims follow us in that adventure.

Question: What will happen in the predominantly Shi'ite south when another Israeli withdrawal occurs? Will the civil war resume, as occurred after the Israeli withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf Mountains in September?

Answer: Christians and Muslims have lived in peace for centuries in the south, and they are all struggling unanimously now against the occupier, who, as he did in the Ash-Shuf Mountains, has encouraged the settlement in the region of the Lebanese forces to attempt to spread discord among communities. In order to defend themselves against the Christian militias' possible actions, some Shi'ites recently formed armed groups which I succeeded in dissolving. One of their leaders — Abu Sittah — publicly acknowledged in Beirut that he had fallen into the trap laid by the Israelis. I have unsuccessfully asked the Lebanese Forces a thousand times to set a region aside where Christians' lives would be in no danger. I fear that if the Israelis partially evacuate the south, a small provocation by a militia member may make us fall into a process of violence and confessional killings. Believe me, I want to avert this at all costs.

"Multinational Force Should Be Replaced by UN Troops"

Question: Are you still demanding the Multinational Force's withdrawal from Beirut?

Answer: The Multinational Force arrived 1 and 1/2 years ago as a peacekeeping force, with the consent of all the warring sides, but since then some of its members — the Americans and French — have strayed from their initial mission to interfere in Lebanese internal affairs, fighting with one side against another. They have betrayed our trust, and for that reason they all must go. This does not mean that we place the four contingents comprising it on an equal footing. We have nothing with which to reproach the British, and even less the Italians, who have performed marvelous humanitarian work. However,this is a joint plan carried out by four countries, and it would make no sense to demand the withdrawal of only half the Force. We propose its replacement with UN troops.

Question: Aren't the Iranians in the area around Ba'labakk also interfering, like the Multinational Force, in Lebanon's internal affairs?

Answer: Not at all. Although their initial task was to fight the Israeli invader on the Al-Biqa' plain, their current mission is purely spiritual and theological. They teach religion and don't even go about armed. Moreover, there are only between 400 and 500 Iranians in that region.

Question: How would you react to a possible establishment of diplomatic relations between Madrid and Tel Aviv, and what Arab retaliation should be expected in Spain?

Answer: If Spain did not maintain diplomatic relations with Israel until 6 June 1982, why should it establish them after that date, which marks the beginning of a new Israeli aggression, with the conquest of new Arab territory in the south of Lebanon? Nevertheless, if the Spanish Government is determined to take that diplomatic initiative, I would ask it to set at least one

precondition before taking that step: that the last Israeli soldier should have left Lebanon before Spanish-Israeli relations are established. It will thus do us a great favor. But I do not believe that it is advantageous for Spain — a friendly country esteemed by the Arabs — to open an embassy in Tel Aviv. Spain has a great deal to lose, because its trading relations with the Arab world would be harmed for a long time.

Amal Official Advocates 'Responsible Dialogue'
NC040856 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0630 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] 'Akif Haydar, Amal Movement Political Bureau head, stressed the movement's support for a responsible dialogue and criticized the military option. Haydar expressed satisfaction with the degree of upheaval in southern Lebanon against the Israelis, adding that it represents a new page in Lebanon's history. Haydar condemned Israel's hostile practices against the people of the south — practices that culminated in uprooting trees, burning houses, and murdering innocent people.

Haydar said these practices are in line with the killing and destruction taking place in Beirut's southern suburb, adding that a plan has been drawn up to impoverish the inhabitants of the suburb and southern Lebanon. Haydar called on the regime to put an end to the Israeli practices.

Birri Statement, Other Developments Reported
JN041842 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Feb 84

[George Bashir dispatch from Beirut]

[Excerpt] Lawyer Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Movement, has issued a statement in which he called on noncivilian employees to disobey the legitimate authorities' orders. Birri strongly and categorically denied all accusations alleging that the southern suburb has become a headquarters for international terrorism or a new headquarters which the Palestinians can infiltrate. He also strongly denied reports that those who destroyed the Marines and French headquarters, and the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, had launched their attacks from southern Beirut or that they sought refuge there. He said all these rumors were meant to justify the storming and subjugating of southern Beirut. He demanded the cancellation of the 17 May agreement and an end to what he called the U.S. and Israeli hegemony. He also ordered an immediate halt to the shelling of Zahlah.

Speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies Kamil al-As'ad, his bloc's deputies, and his party leaders met today and issued a statement warning against any attempt to split the Army because it is the only means of preserving Lebanon and of restoring legitimacy over the territory from which Israel will withdraw. The statement said that troubles are being fomented in the south as they are in 'Alayh and Ash-Shuf. He said that if the Army splits, the southern region will be left to Israel's whims, and troubles will be created for Lebanon constantly. The statement called on the people to carry out their responsibilities and stand by the Army, which is the only legitimate force, so that it will grow and dominate all illegitimate places in Lebanon, particularly the southern region.

Religious Leaders Appeal for Order, Cease-Fire
NC071342 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1246 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Station reportedly under control of Amal; appeal issued on 7 February by Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Lebanese Republic, and Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, Deputy Chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council, read by Shaykh Shams ad-Din; place not specified — recorded]

[Text] In the name of the merciful and compassionate God. Matters are quickly moving toward an abyss, threatening further disintegration of the unity of the country and its institutions. The new dangers which have begun to appear on the horizon are much greater than all the private demands of any political or sectarian group in Lebanon. The present situation is playing into the hands of the Israelis. Out of our religious, legal, and political responsibilities, we ask first, that all the parties support and consolidate the cease-fire. We hold each party legally responsible for violating the cease-fire.

Second, we ask that the Army in West Beirut maintain its cohesion and unity in and outside its its barracks, maintain its equipment, and continue assuming the tasks entrusted to it in maintaining security and order inside Beirut. We ask all the armed men and their commands not to attack the Army, its barracks or positions, and the other official institutions, particularly those representing the unity of the homeland, the diplomatic missions as well as international, cultural, and humanitarian centers. We request the withdrawal of all gunmen from the streets and the removal of armed manifestations. We also call on all members of the Internal Security Forces to return to their barracks and stations to carry out their duty to the citizens, and to maintain internal security in West Beirut and its southern suburb.

Third, we denounce and condemn the harm which befell the citizens. Therefore, we ask everyone to safeguard the lives of all citizens, without discrimination, and to safeguard their safety, dignity, and property.

Fourth, we call on all the state administrations responsible for utilities and services to carry out their duties to fulfill the urgent needs of the people in all spheres — health, social, and supply. We also call on the humanitarian institutions and international relief organizations to carry out their duties toward the displaced and evacuated people.

Ja'farite Mufti Chairs Meeting of Deputies
NC051948 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Ja'farite Mufti Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan chaired a meeting today at noon at the house of Ahmad Isma'il. The meeting, which included Deputies Husayn al-Husayni, Muhammad Yusuf Baydun, 'Ali al-Khalil, and Rafiq Shahin, made a

review of the current situation, and particularly that in the southern suburb.

The conferees issued a statement on the shelling of Beirut's southern suburb during which scores of people were killed or wounded, hundreds of homes and stores destroyed, and tens of thousands of inhabitants displaced. The conferees said the suburb is not a center for local, regional, and international terrorism. The statement pointed out that the suburb's inhabitants were subjected to shelling at a time when they were hoping that the security plan would be implemented together with other plans which would pave the way for political solutions to the entire Lebanese crisis to liberate Lebanon, consolidate its unity and independence, and establish its sovereignty over all its territory. It is for the sake of this aim that the suburb has sacrificed and continues to sacrifice the blood of its sons and their interests.

After warning against Israel's role in fomenting new seditions to fragment Lebanon and sieze the south, the statement called for complete adherence to the cease-fire, and for the utilization of all official and nonofficial capabilities to give aid and relief to the citizens in the southern suburb as well as those who have been displaced, and to secure public services such as water, electricity, and telephones for them.

In conclusion, the statement pointed out that the conferees will continue their contacts and [words indistinct] that will be discussed during the Higher Shi'ite Islamic meeting on Wednesday [8 February].

Nationalist Officers Call for Defense of West Beirut

NC062124 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1940 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Statement issued by Lebanese Army nationalist officers 6 February]

[Text] In the name of God, most gracious, most merciful. "O ye who believe, persevere in patience and constancy; vie in such perseverance; strengthen each other." [Koranic verse] From the officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers who believe in God and their free and united homeland, to our patient and persevering people who oppose all forces of oppression and aggression:

The savage assault against our people who believe in their God and homeland has intensified. It has been necessary to return to our military conscience and honor to carry out our duty in defending and safeguarding the various communities of the Lebanese people. Furthermore, we believe our stand will lead to an end to the bloodshed and plot to suppress our people that would have allowed the implementation of the partitionist and hegemonistic plans. We have felt and seen for ourselves how our people are being slaughtered in their quarters while the criminals of the Phalange fascist party and those behind them, who sold themselves and their honor to enemies of the homeland, are slaughtering and kidnapping people under the very sight of those blind persons in Greater Beirut. Nothing has deterred them while our people are being slaughtered daily and we are deprived of our freedom. Therefore, we declare the following:

1. Our absolute support for the directives and stances of the Islamic and nationalist forces in Beirut, including the points outlined by Brother Nabih Birri at his news conference.

2. Our full commitment to defend Beirut and its southern suburb in cooperation with the Islamic and nationalist forces.

3. We call upon all officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers who believe in their God and homeland and who reject the slaughtering of the believers on earth to join the various Lebanese Army positions in West Beirut.

4. All military men are requested to maintain absolute military discipline and uphold military honor so that we will be the highest examples in the battles for the liberation and unification of the homeland.

5. After coordinating with the Islamic and nationalist forces, and in accordance with the directives of the National Salvation Front in Beirut and suburb, our forces will assume the duties of maintaining order and security in cooperation with the Internal Security Forces in West Beirut and the suburb. Therefore, all fighters are requested to proceed to wage the battles of honor alongside our heroic soldiers on Beirut's boundaries against the forces of oppression and evil — the fascist Phalangist partitionist.

Long live Lebanon.

[Signed] The Lebanese Army officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers who believe in Lebanon as one homeland

'Lebanese Islamic Resistance Front' Formed

NC050855 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0800 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Shaykh 'Abd al-Hafiz Qasim has announced the formation of the Lebanese Islamic Resistance Front [jabhat al-muqawamah al-islamiyah al-lubnaniyah], which supports the National Salvation Front and Amal Movement. He called on Muslim officers and soldiers to abide by Nabih Birri's appeal.

Communists Blame Government for 'Escalation'

NC051520 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] In commenting on the recent security escalation, and as part of the reaction to the crimes of the factional army, a spokesman for the Lebanese Communist Party has made the following statement: A bestial military conflagration has taken place and is still taking place against the [southern] suburb, the mountain, and the (Al-Kharrub) region. This conflagration has also extended to Beirut to sow destruction, death, and destitution. Full responsibility for this conflagration is borne by the authorities and Phalangists because of their fascist behavior — behavior condemned and rejected by the vast majority of the Lebanese people.

The spokesman added: We are confident that this destructive behavior will ultimately fail due to the steadfastness of the

masses in the [southern] suburb, the mountain, (Al-Kharrub) region, and Beirut. This steadfastness is cohesive with that of the patriotic resistance in the south.

PSP Radio Reports Army Infighting at Barracks

NC061042 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1009 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] We have received the following report:

Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri has issued a statement calling on the Muslim and patriotic officers and men to report at the Henry Shihab Barracks and the Military Training Academy. Consequently, fighting has broken out at the Al-Fayyadiyah barracks among the military personnel. This fighting has left several soldiers dead, including Martyr Private Isma'il Humani of Ad-Duwayr township, An-Nabatiyah District. Furthermore, a number of soldiers of various ranks, who responded to Nabih Birri's appeal, have been arrested.

It has transpired that the fighting was caused by the refusal of the Muslim and patriotic military personnel to obey the order issued to them by their rancorous command. These military personnel were ordered to shell the southern suburb and mountain. Another cause was that the soldiers rebelled against their command when they saw tanks and heavy artillery pouring shells on the residents of the [southern] suburb and mountain.

RFL Says Beirut Divided Into East, West

NC071222 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1205 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Greater Beirut plan has dissipated, and the capital has returned to its previous two halves — east and west — following the various pro-Syrian armed organizations' occupation of parts of West Beirut, whether by understanding or force.

Clashes have been taking place on all the confrontation lines, and Beirut Radio is no longer free in expressing the view of legality following the statements by the Amal Movement that the radio is now under the control of its elements.

Marine Guards Wounded at Embassy

NC061852 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] According to unofficial statistics, the number of persons killed today has risen to over 90 and the number of wounded has risen to 300. It has been learned that two Marine guards from the U.S. Embassy on Cornich 'Ayn al-Muraysah have been wounded.

More Reportage on Situation in South

IDF Positions Handed Over

NC031824 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] In the south, Israel today handed over several positions to Sa'd Haddad's forces, but maintained its rear support positions. The border forces today took over the positions which the Israeli Army held in Sabra and Kafr Fila in An-Nabatiyah District, setting up three roadblocks at the accesses. The border militia also took over Maydun post in the Western Al-Biqa' and the Kafr Falus roadblock on the Sidon-Jazzin road where several border militia vehicles were seen on patrol. The Israeli Army maintained its positions on Anan hills.

The Israeli Army has reduced its personnel in Sharhabil, Muhaybib, and Sfaray hills, while the Israeli command remains in Kafr Falus.

Israeli Intelligence, Army Meet

NC041852 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Sources revealed that a meeting attended by several Israeli intelligence and Army officers was held today to discuss military operations against Israeli positions in the south. The conferees discussed the measures that will be applied soon in this respect.

Regarding the Al-Awwali crossing, Israeli forces continue to search vehicles and citizens, causing heavy congestion, particularly since many people have left Beirut's southern suburb for the south.

In a cable sent today to Sidon Mufti Shaykh Muhamad Salim Jalal ad-Din, Mufti Khalid, the mufti of the Lebanese Republic, expressed his absolute support of the south's uprising and for Sidon's resistance.

Israeli Tanks in As-Sa'diyat

NC071021 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] At 1130 today a convoy of Israeli vehicles, consisting of 3 tanks and 13 troop carriers, arrived in As-Sa'diyat. At 0950 today Israeli mechanized and foot patrols opened fire on both sides of Riyad as-Sulh Street in Sidon to terrorize the area and prevent the parking of vehicles. Forces at Israeli roadblocks searched vehicles and pedestrians in the area of Bawwabat al-Fawqa, the electricity company, and on the Sidon-Jazzin line.

Leaders Receive Former Lebanese Prime Ministers

Talks With Khaddam

JN061308 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] At noon today, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received former Prime Ministers Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh, Rashid as-Sulh, and Salim al-Huss and former Lebanese ministers Nasib al-Barbir and Malik Salam. The meeting was attended by Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs. Discussion during the meeting dealt with the current situation in Lebanon. The Lebanese delegation arrived in Damascus this morning. Present at Damascus International Airport to welcome them were Faruq ash-Shar', and 'Abdallah al-Amin, Khalid Junblatt, and Marwan Hamadah, representatives of the Lebanese National Salvation Front. The delegation was also welcomed by Tahnin Hatim, Foreign Ministry director general of the Arab department; and Misbah Dalati, director of the Foreign Ministry's protocol department.

Talks Continue

JN061938 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] The second round of talks began at 1800 today between 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on the one hand; and Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh, Rashid as-Sulh, Dr Salim Al-Huss, and former Lebanese ministers Nasib al-Barbir and Malik Salam on the other. Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, attended the meeting. The talks during the meeting involved the situation in Lebanon.

As-Sulh Comments on Talks

JN062159 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] The second round of talks began at 1800 today between 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on the one hand, and Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh, Rashid as-Sulh, Dr Salim al Hus, and former Lebanese Ministers Nasib al-Barbir and Malik Salam, on the other. Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, attended the meeting. The talks revolved around the situation in Lebanon.

Following the talks with Khaddam, Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh said: We have discussed the Lebanese situation as well as the latest developments in Beirut and southern Beirut. We also discussed the means of ending the Lebanese tragedy and reaching a stage where security and stability can be realized in order to resume the Lebanese national dialogue.

Al-Asad Receives Officials

JN071255 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] At 1300 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received former Lebanese prime ministers Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh, Rashid as-Sulh and Dr Salim al-Huss and former Lebanese ministers Malik Salam and Dr Nasib al-Barbir. During the meeting, which was also attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foriegn minister and Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, discussions dealt with the situation in the Lebanese arena in light of the latest developments.

Further on Al-Asad's Talks

JN071422 Damascus Doemstic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] In Damascus, President Hafiz al-Asad has emphasized Syria's principled stand toward Lebanese affairs, its continued support for Lebanon, and its readiness to offer every possible assistance in order to rescue Lebanon. This came during the president's reception of former Lebanese prime ministers Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh, Rashid as-Sulh, and Dr Salim Al-Huss and former Lebanese ministers Malik Salam and Dr Nasib al-Barbir.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, attended the meeting. Discussions dealt with the situation in the Lebanese arena in light of the latest developments.

Junblatt, Delegation Meet

JN070650 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] A meeting was held in Damascus last night attended by Walid Junblatt, Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leader; Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh; Rashid as-Sulh; Dr Salim al-Huss; Marwan Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt. 'Abdallah al-Amin, assistant secretary of the Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon, later joined the meeting as Lebanese National Salvation Front representative.

In a statement after the meeting, Junblatt said the purpose of the talks is to unite the nationalist stand to confront the Phalangists' hatred, external conspiracies, and the many threats, particularly Reagan's threats.

On the military escalation in Beirut yesterday evening, Junblatt explained that the Phalangist regime will employ all means to strike at the Lebanese nationalist forces and remove itself from its dilemma.

Commentary Assails Shultz Remarks on Lebanon

JN061605 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has said that Syria is to blame for the continued deadlock in Lebanon. He said that Syria hampers the foreign forces' withdrawal from Lebanon. This statement, which Shultz made in Brazil, magnifies the desperate U.S. attempt to absolve the United States ofits direct responsibility for the deteriorating situation in Leba-

non and for the Zionist invasion and occupation of Lebanon. Although the Reagan administration has been trying to accuse Syria and has appointed itself as arbitor, ruler, and custodian of Lebanon and the Middle East, all of these attempts have been in vain. It is also trying to exonerate itself from escalating tension in Lebanon and the region, and from causing the civil war in Lebanon to flare up again.

It has been proven that the Reagan administration gave Israel the green light to invade Lebanon and tried to use this invasion and its consequences against the Palestinian revolution, Syria, and any other Arab party that opposed the Camp David accords, which call for submission to Israel and which seek U.S. imperialist domination over the region. It has also been proven that the U.S. Administration changed its stand on UN Security Council resolutions 508 and 509, both of which it had approved, and began to reward Israel for its invasion and aggression instead of asking it to unconditionally and immediately withdraw from the Lebanese territories. All of those concerned about Middle East affairs are well aware that the first step for all foreign forces' departure from Lebanon is the Israeli invaders' unconditional withdrawal — without gains, without the 17 May agreement, or sectarian cantons, and without hegemony either over Lebanon's defense and security affairs or over its relations with its brother Arab countries.

The U.S. Administration ignores this inevitable necessity. Instead, it creates pressure so that Israel will achieve gains, just as it did in the 17 May agreement, and so that Lebanon will be turned into a U.S. military base directed against Syria, the Lebanese people, and the Arab countries in order to push the region toward the superpowers' conflict and involve it in the imperialist designs that are directed against national liberation movements and the socialist countries bloc.

While the current U.S. Administration claims that it is carrying out a peaceful mission in Lebanon in order to enable it to restore its independence and sovereignty, and to establish a strong central government, it should be asked: What has it done in Lebanon so far? It withdrew its forces from Beirut following the Israeli siege in order to facilitate the Israelis' entry into the city and to perpetrate the Sabra and Shatila massacres.

When the U.S. forces returned to Beirut, they were turned into a local militia biased toward a certain Lebanese side and against the other sides. This bias greatly contributed to rekindling the civil war. The U.S. forces in Lebanon today are a major obstacle to a national Lebanese solution to the Lebanese crisis — as is the case with the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon. Thus, the U.S. forces' withdrawal from Lebanon has become a priority, and a necessary demand for any national solution in Lebanon that guarantees Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, unity, and statehood — just as the Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon is demanded.

The U.S. role in Lebanon has been and still is passive and unconstructive. It is directed against the interests of the Lebanese people, their independence and unity, and against any national Lebanese solution. This role has recently been directed against the decisions and course of the national Lebanese dialogue that was held in Geneva. It has also been directed against the preliminary steps being taken to reestablish national Lebanese unity on the basis of Lebanon's Arab identity, cancelling the 17 May agreement, preserving Lebanon's Arab commitments, and repudiating the idea or design of imposing the minority's hegemony on the other Lebanese people's sects.

All of the current events in the Lebanese arena are direct consequences of U.S. policy and some Lebanese government officials' dependence on U.S. encouragement to seek a military settlement with the nationalist forces that reject U.S. custodianship and Israeli occupation as well as the idea of the victor and the vanguished in the Lebanese arena. Whoever bets on the U.S. role and policy will certainly fail to meet the needs of the Lebanese nationalist forces, the unity of the Lebanese people, Syria, and all who are concerned about Lebanon's independence, unity, existence, and preservation.

Commentary Views Basis for Lebanese Solution

JN041840 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, when the Lebanese national dialogue conference was held in Geneva, optimism prevailed inside and outside Lebanon about the possibility of achieving a national solution to the Lebanese crisis — a solution that would satisfy the Lebanese parties and restore Lebanon's health, unity and role. It was realized in Geneva that a meeting of the Lebanese parties can only take place on the basis of national Lebanese axioms. The parties that met in Geneva crystallized two bases for the national solution. These bases are Lebanon's Arab identity and the rejection of anything that would harm Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, Arab relations and commitments. The most important of these commitments is the 17 May agreement that the United States and Israel attempted to impose on Lebanon. Had these two bases been sincerely implemented, there would have been no difficulty regarding the resumption of the national accord march and the progress of a national solution to the Lebanese crisis. However, what has taken place following the national dialogue conference in Geneva indicates that some parties cast doubts on the Geneva axioms and their benefit.

Moreover, instead of dealing with the 17 May agreement in accordance with the resolutions of the national dialogue conference in Geneva and the spirit of its talks, the Lebanese regime wagered on the U.S. role and encouragement regarding the adoption of military action against the nationalist forces and the Lebanese areas on the basis of promises to extend U.S. political and military aid. When the U.S. military aid arrived in Lebanon in preparation for a military settlement, maneuvers were taking place in the political arena with the Lebanese nationalist forces and concerned Arab parties in order to exploit time. Moreover, the official statements called for keeping the U.S. forces that had deviated from the task that was announced in the beginning and turned into a party in the domestic Lebanese conflict, a force of military interference against nationalist Lebanese forces, and a force that supports the Israeli occupation.

At a time when influential U.S. political circles call for the

withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Lebanon, those who wager on these forces and their interference to support one Lebanese group against other Lebanese groups are calling for maintaining these forces in Lebanon on the pretext that the withdrawal of these forces would lead to confusion and the fall of Lebanon into USSR hands. However, those who follow the developments in Lebanon realize that the danger to Lebanon is not posed by imaginary premises but by the Israeli occupation of the Lebanese territory, the 17 May agreement that would turn Lebanon into an Israeli protectorate, and the presence of the U.S. forces that ignited the Lebanese civil war and that adds fuel to the fire whenever it abates.

Those in Lebanon who believe that the United States is capable of settling the Lebanese crisis in accordance with the national Lebanese objectives or of deciding the conflict through military force are mistaken. The U.S. hands have been stained with Lebanese blood since the signing of the Sinai agreement between As-Sadat and Israel and since the igniting of the Lebanese situation in order to divert the Arabs attention from the agreement which represented the beginning of the capitulation of the As-Sadatists' march to the United States and Israel. He whose hand is stained with Lebanon's blood is not qualified to stop bloodshed or put out the fire he has ignited. He who gave the green light to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon cannot save Lebanon from the Israeli occupation.

Those who seek to use the Lebanese Army against the Lebanese people and turn it into a tool to be controlled by the United States, as is the case in some of the banana republics in South America, are not sincere regarding the Lebanese national unity or the state of all the Lebanese. Lebanon's strength, the firmness of its structure, and the factors of its survival and continuation lie in safeguarding the basis of the Lebanese entity, its relations with its Arab environment, and its adherence to its Arab commitments and national unity. Lebanon's strength, the firmness of its structure, and the factors allowing its survival can by no means come from Washington or Tel Aviv.

AL-BA'TH Examines French Role in Chad

PM070857 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 27 Jan 84 p 2

[Samih Abu Takk article: "France, America's Claw in Chad"]

[Text] The Chad problem is not an internal problem as the Western media try to portray it. It is a problem with African political dimensions and it is an integral part of the imperialist plan to fully dominate Africa and grab its wealth.

The French presence in support of one party to the conflict — Hissein Habre — is directly responsible for what is happening in Chad and its purpose is to cause conflicts and divide the people of Chad. The French presence is not a presence for Chad's unity. It has never been and will never be an impartial presence because France is interfering directly in the conflict there. In fact it is the main party in conflict with the forces of Chad's nationalist government under Goukouni Oueddei.

It is quite clear now that the French forces do attack nationalist positions. The French Air Force carries out raids and the French paratroopers officially fight alongside the dissident forces. They are doing everything in their power to foil the Chadian resistance and strengthen the position of their ally Habre.

The downing of two French aircraft which raided positions of the nationalist government is proof of this French interference and of France's hostility toward this African country. Furthermore, and according to reliable sources, France reinforced its presence after the loss of the two planes. It sent more aircraft to Chad to strengthen its military position to put more pressure on and besiege the nationalist government forces.

Like all its NATO allies, especially the United States, France has appointed itself as a trustee for Chad and claims that its forces are there to establish peace and security but the truth soonemerges with the additional killing and destruction by those who claim to uphold peace.

The justifications given by France for its presence in Chad do not disprove its intention to openly turn Chad into an arms arsenal to enable the new colonialism to put more pressure on the African states which are considered to be the main exporters of raw materials to Western Europe.

Whatever the French military reinforcements in Chad, the nationalist government, which is well aware of France's colonialist aims, will continue its armed struggle as well as political efforts in cooperation with Africa's progressive states until national unity is achieved in Chad. The legitimate nationalist government is capable of holding its positions without anyone's help and despite all France's military attempts in cooperation with the Chadian rebel movement led by Habre.

Shamir Meets Al-Jumayyil Envoy 6 February
TA070520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir conferred yesterday with an envoy on behalf of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, who wanted to report to the prime minister on the gravity of Al-Jumayyil's situation. Sources in the prime minister's office confirmed to our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that the meeting had actually taken place, and noted that Mr Shamir is making special efforts to maintain contacts with members of all the different shades of the spectrum in Lebanon. The sources added that Israel refuses to take an active role and interfere in what is taking place in the battlefield, saying that the prime minister is determine to guarantee the security arrangements in southern Lebanon. The sources also said that Israel maintains close contacts with the United States to coordinate its steps in Lebanon.

European Parliament President Arrives 5 Feb
TA052023 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2010 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 5 Feb (ITIM) — The President of the European Parliament, Pieter Dankert, said this evening that it is not Israel alone that is worried about Portugal and Spain joining the European Community; their joining is "a very complicated package."

Mr Dankert, the Netherlands president of the parliament of the 10 EEC countries, arrived in Israel as the guest of the Knesset and was welcomed at Ben-Gurion Airport by Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor. He will meet with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and the president, and will address the Knesset, where he will confer with MK's from various factions.

In reply to questions by correspondents, he said that the biggest question is whether Spain and Portugal can actually join the EEC, adding that in addition to Israel, other Middle Eastern countries are similarly concerned about the prospect. At this moment, the whole affair does not look simple; and the implications of expanding the EC must be discussed before concluding negotiations on their admission.

This issue, the guest said, is not the main reason for my coming to Israel. The visit comes out of the excellent relations — on the Parliamentarian level — between the Knesset and the EC.

Responding to another question, he said the elections scheduled for this year for the European Parliament will in fact be the first for that parliament in which the various political forces active within the EEC will be manifest. The elections held 4 or 5 years ago were more a European affair than a political one, whereas this time the elections will indicate the degree to which the Europeans are prepared to be together for the sake of Europe.

"The chances for this are not too good," he said.

Mr Dankert, who was asked to describe the atmosphere and feeling in Europe about the decision to station U.S. missiles on the continent, said that "the decision on this was made by a vast majority, in the European Parliament, although this does not necessarily reflect my own views."

Shamir, Dankert Discuss Syria
TA061458 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that the dreams of Hafiz al-Asad to lead the Arab world resemble the dreams of 'Abd an-Nasir and Saddam Husayn and his day will come too. Mr Shamir said this to European Parliament President Pieter Dankert in their meeting in Jerusalem this morning. He reiterated to the visitor his opinion that this is the last stage of Israel's stay in Lebanon. According to Shamir, Israel needs the cooperation of the Lebanese Army and local forces, and it has friends among all the communities in Lebanon. He does not share the opinion of his European guest that reinforced UN units might replace the IDF in Lebanon.

Pieter Dankert was then received in an official ceremony in the Knesset and met House Speaker Menahem Savidor. As was the case in the meeting with Prime Minister Shamir, Israel's concern over the entrance of Spain and Portugal into the EEC was raised here too. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez reports that this afternoon the president of the European Parliament will deliver a speech before the Knesset plenum, an honor accorded until now only to heads of states.

Dankert Speaks in Knesset
TA061709 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] The president of the European Parliament, Pieter Dankert, who is currently visiting Israel, spoke from the Knesset podium a short while ago, attacking Israel's policy in Lebanon and Israel's policy of settlements. Our correspondent Gil'ad Mishori reports from the Knesset plenum:

[Begin recording] [Mishori] The president of the European Parliament, Pieter Dankert, spoke from the Knesset rostrum and did not hesitate to attack Israel's policy regarding Lebanon and the settlements. Dankert said: We were very worried in Europe when you decided that an invasion of Lebanon is absolutely necessary.

[Dankert — in English] Personally I do think that it did harm to the standing of Israel in the world community and it has proved detrimental to broader Israeli interests. As the European Parliament has noted on several occasions, the territorial integrity and the national sovereignty of any state — Lebanon included — are essential if peace is to be brought to the Middle East. How can that be when armies from neighboring countries occupy that soil?

[Mishori — translates and continues] At this point the guest deviated from his written speech and said: I was happy to hear your prime minister on French television. According to him, you at least are aware that the situation should change. The term Palestinian state is not mentioned in the remarks by the president of the European Parliament, nor does he outline a possible solution for the Palestinian problem. In his opinion, the region may be, albeit slowly, advancing toward a solution. The continu-

ation of settlements, Dankert said, runs counter to the search for a peaceful solution, especially in view of King Husayn's recent initiative.

[Dankert — in English] In particular, the continuation of Israel's settlement policy is counterproductive to a peaceful solution of the overall problem.

[Mishori] As for the remarks of Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor who expressed fear about the future of Israeli exports in the wake of the expected incorporation of Spain and Portugal into the EEC, Dankert says he is not convinced a solution that will benefit all parties concerned will be found. This is a speech which is infrequently delivered from the Knesset podium by a representative of a foreign state of parliament, but despite the very unambiguous remarks, the guest did receive applause which is also unusual here. [end recording]

Cabinet Statement Shows Authorities 'Ineffective'

TA060737 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 Feb 84 p 2

[Report by Asher Wallfish]

[Text] The recurrent Arab unrest in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, the sometimes violent reaction of Jewish settlers to that unrest, and the authorities' wish to curb settler vigilantism have finally led to a Cabinet statement on law and order in the areas.

By implication, the unanimous Cabinet statement made it clear that in the past law and order had not been fully maintained in the areas, partly because of a lack of men and resources, partly because of unclear division of authority between various government agencies, partly because of recurrent Arab violence, and partly because some settlers took on themselves the functions of soldier or policeman.

The Cabinet has not been given the Karp report on the authorities' soft line towards Jewish violence against Arabs in the areas and it did not discuss the Karp report yesterday or previously. The Knesset Law Committee will apparently get the Karp report tomorrow.

Sources in the government, believing the Karp report harms its image, said it gave an unbalanced picture of the true situation.

The report was prepared at the request of Attorney General Yitzhaq Zamir.

Both Justice Minister Moshe Nisim and Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor tried yesterday to redress the balance by pointing out that Jewish victims of Arab violence out-numbered Arab victims of Jewish violence.

The corollary, which they did not spell out, was that the unknown Arab perpetrators of crimes against Jews in the areas, still undetected, were more numerous than the known Jewish perpetrators of crimes against Arabs, still un-investigated.

Nisim said yesterday they would issue statistics soon about the number of Jewish victims of Arab terrorism whose perpetrators had not yet been brought to book. Since the Karp report, prepared by Zamir's chief assistant Yehudit Karp, lists some 15 cases of Jewish wrongdoers allowed by the authorities to go un-punished, Nisim's statistics will put Karp's statistics in the shade.

Nisim's statistics will also prove that the authorities are ineffective more often than they are unwilling.

Details Released From Karp Commission Report

TA070928 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Feb 84 p 2

[Report by Barukh Me'iri]

[Text] The police do not apply the law to Jews living in the territories; the percentage of discoveries of criminal acts committed by Jews in the territories is very low; despite the increasing number of Jewish settlements in the territories, the Israeli police force is still insufficiently deployed in these areas. These are some of the findings dealt with by the Karp Commission report that is to be given to both the Knesset Constitution, Law, and Justice Committee and the Knesset Internal Affairs Committee today.

Tomorrow the Knesset Constitution, Law, and Justice Committee will hold a special debate on the report with the participation of the defense minister, the minister of justice, and the minister of the interior. Attorney General Prof Yitzhaq Zamir will also take part in the debate.

Inter alia, the report indicates the following faults:

— There are faults in coordination and cooperation between organizations working in Judaea and Samaria, such as: the police, the security services, and the army.

— There is a grave shortage of police manpower and those that are being operated in the territories are insufficiently skilled.

— There is a shortage of suitable reserves of vehicles and communications equipment for police work in the field.

The report also indicates the absence of regulations connected with breaking the law in Judaea and Samaria, and the fact that there is a hostile attitude by the Jewish inhabitants of the territories toward police and police investigators.

The Israeli police force has reacted to the Karp report by levelling severe criticism at the report's findings.

Inter alia, the police force claims that it has been demanding an increase in manpower for Judaea and Samaria for a long time now, but because of budgetary difficulties, it has been prevented from recruiting people for this purpose.

At the Cabinet session on Sunday, 5 February, Dr Burg read a police document containing criticism of the report, claiming in particular that it is one-sided and does not give a balanced picture but — according to Dr Burg — gives expression to Yehudit Karp's personal views.

In reaction, Attorney General Prof Yitzhaq Zamir said at the Cabinet session that the report was the result of interministerial teamwork that included a representative from the police force and his views.

"Ms Karp," Zamir added, "like other employees of the Ministry of Justice, is guided solely by considerations of law and order and not by personal views."

Navon Leads Opinion Poll on Prime Ministry

TA070738 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Support for Yitzhaq Navon for the post of prime minister and labor party leadership is higher today than the support for any other person. This emerges from a PORI Institute nation-wide public opinion poll conducted at the request of *HA'ARETZ*.

Of all those questioned, 29.8 percent believe that Yitzhaq Navon is the most suitable person to be prime minister now; more than twice the number of those who support Yitzhaq Shamir for the post (12.5 percent) and triple the number of those who support Yitzhaq Rabin for the post (9.8 percent). Only 7 percent think Shim'on Peres is the most suitable candidate for the post of prime minister.

Of all those questioned, 37.6 percent believe Yitzhaq Navon is the most suitable person to lead the Labor Party, compared with 24.6 percent who support Yitzhaq Rabin for the post and 13.1 percent who support Shim'on Peres.

Among Alignment voters the gap between Yitzhaq Navon and Yitzhaq Rabin is even greater. There are 42.4 percent who support Yitzhaq Navon for the post of leader of the Labor Party compared with 24.1 percent who support Yitzhaq Rabin. Shim'on Peres is supported by 19.6 percent and the remaining 13 percent of Alignment voters refrained from supporting any person whatsoever for the post of leader of the Labor Party.

The poll covered a representative sample of 1,200 men and women who were interviewed personally throughout the country.

New Sephardi List To Compete With Agudat Yisra'el

TA070802 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Feb 84 p 3

[Report by Sarah Honig]

[Excerpt] A new ultra-orthodox party will contest the 11th Knesset elections — a Sephardi list which will compete with Agudat Yisra'el.

The initiative for the move came from former Sephardi chief rabbi 'Ovadya Yosef.

The move has caused concern in Aguda, especially in view of the large bite taken out of support for Aguda in Jerusalem during last November's municipal elections by a similar religious Sephardi list. It is feared that such a nation-wide list could do similar damage to Aguda in the Knesset.

Terrorist Squad Uncovered by Security Forces

TA070601 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The security forces have recently uncovered a terrorist squad whose members admitted to having carried out some terrorist acts and attempting some others within the Green Line and in Judaea and Samaria. This was reported by the IDF spokesman.

The squad members confessed to having planted bombs in the Brenner school in Kefar Sava some 3 months ago. Arms and a lot of explosives were found in their possession. The security forces last night sealed off two rooms in the homes of two persons suspected of belonging to that squad in Qalqilyah.

Public Call-Up Exercise Ends 6 February

TA070525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The public call-up exercise ended last night. It was one of the call-up exercises the IDF holds periodically to improve and make more efficient the mobilization processes.

Military Sources on Tanks North of Al-Awwali

TA071209 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1153 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon reports that an Israeli armored column has crossed the Al-Awwali and is moving north toward As-Sa'diyat on the coastal road. According to the radio station, the column consists of 22 Merkava tanks and some trucks.

Military sources reacted by saying that the IDF maintains routine patrols to secure its forces near the Al-Awwali River and north of it. The IDF has no intention of confirming, denying, or reacting in any other way to individual patrols; this is according to the military sources.

Talks Reported on Extension of UNIFIL Role to Beirut

TA070522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Our political correspondent has learned in Jerusalem that the Soviets and Syrians are prepared to expand UNIFIL to replace the Multinational Force [MNF] in the Beirut area.

Contacts over this have been underway between France and the Soviet Union and Syria. The Americans support the French initiative, regarding it as a way to enable the withdrawal of the Marines.

Political sources in Jerusalem have said that Israel will not object to the proposal, but will insist that no soldiers from countries with which we have no diplomatic ties be stationed near our border.

Details on UNIFIL Plan

TA070549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Interview with political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer by anchorman Shalom Qital — live in the studio]

[Text] [Qital] Shim'on Schiffer: Israel is involved in what is happening in Lebanon, and undoubtedly is interested in it, but what does the Government of Israel do?

[Schiffer] Israel is involved, maintaining contacts. Only yesterday the prime minister conferred with a personal messenger from Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, who came to report on the president's serious predicament and the disintegrating administration. But Israel is certainly not involved in the fighting, and this was made clear by the prime minister and other figures. Sources in the prime minister's office have told us that Yitzhaq Shamir makes sure to maintain contact with as many Lebanese figures as possible. As part of this, Dany Sham'un visited here a few days ago as well. However, the requests for help are not met with positive responses, as Israel is no longer involved alongside any faction and party with the battles in Lebanon.

[Qital] What is happening in terms of the international contacts involving Israel and the United States, or Israel and France?

[Schiffer] Israel and the United States have been holding close contacts regarding events in Lebanon, and as we have heard, the United States is very much involved in the fighting, but Israel merely receives reports on that. However, in the background and behind the scenes, there are feverish contacts between France and the Soviet Union to expand UNIFIL to replace the Multinational Force. From reports arriving in Jerusalem from Paris it appears that the Soviet Union is no longer rejecting the possibility that UNIFIL, already present in Lebanon, and its mission be expanded. Syria, too, is inclined to accept this — and this in effect saves all the parties' face, as ultimately the United States will be able to remove the Marines without disgrace, as they say in simple language. The Soviet Union will enter the series of arrangements [hesderim] in the region — which is something the United States and Israel have tried to put off for years. Besides, Syria has no reason to reject UNIFIL.

When we asked here in Jerusalem what the Israeli position on expanding UNIFIL is, we were told thatthe only Israeli opposition would be to having units composed of soldiers from countries that do not maintain diplomatic ties with Israel stationed along the strip directly adjacent to the Israeli border. But even Israel will ultimately accept this because it, too, wants to leave Lebanon.

Correspondent on UNIFIL Plan

TA070736 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel — live in the studio]

[Text] One more sign of the crisis in Lebanon is that Jerusalem has become the Mecca for representatives of the various factions — primarily the Christian elements in Lebanon. Yesterday, another delegate from Beirut conferred with the prime minister. He is a well-known figure in Israel and a close associate of President al-Jumayyil. A source in the prime minister's office said that Shamir has recently held frequent meetings with representatives of the various factions. Let us mention that several Druze delegates likewise visited Israel. Jerusalem makes it absolutely plain over and over again to all of them that it has no intention of intervening in the fighting betweenn the factions. Al-Jumayyil's pleas for help were also conveyed indirectly by delegations that approached our representation in Beirut — all of them are turned down.

In the close contacts Israel has been maintaining with the United States on the Lebanese crisis, an agreement seems to have been reached on two main guiding principles: First, as we have already said, avoiding interference in the fighting; and second, it has been agreed that neither Israel nor the United States will now initiate unilateral moves in Lebanon.

Israeli observers have discerned in the U.S. Administration an air of frustration and helplessness. Contrary to the attack on Beirut following the IDF withdrawal to the Al-Awwali, the Americans are not setting any red lines for Al-Jumayyil's adversaries' advance, and the fighting over the past 24 hours appears to consist of defensive measures only — somewhat like reaction to firing directed at our forces.

The observers have said that all the options currently open to the U.S. Administration are nearly as bad: The administration cannot explain its military involvement in Lebanon on the one hand, and on the other hand the United States stands to lose a lot of its prestige and regional power if Al-Jumayyil falls while the Marines are right there.

Meanwhile, in the last few days France has stepped up its political efforts, around the initiative to replace the Multinational Force with an expanded UNIFIL contingent, or any other UN force. The French have discussed this both with the Soviets and the Syrians. Director General of the French External Relations Ministry, Francis Gutman, who returned from a visit to Damascus last week, reported to Jerusalem that there is business to discuss. Damascus, and even more so, Moscow, has been showing interest in the plan presented by the French — and incidentally this is also an initiative acceptable to Washington, and the United States for its part is conducting contacts on this in the UN Secretariat as well.

At first glance, this plan could satisfy all the parties involved in the Lebanese affairs; and the Americans and Israelis could thus withdraw from Lebanon, while the Soviet Union — via the United Nations — will be incorporated into the political solution. The Syrians would not lose a lot of their power, and UN soldiers will disengage the various factions.

Thus, Lebanon is about to experience the same kind of fate as Cyprus: a de facto partitioned country, under a long-term aegis of the West and the East alike. However, as we have already said, the above plan is still only in the negotiating stages.

Ben-Elisar Calls for Lebanon Partition

TA070622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Interview with Chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar by anchorman Shalom Qital — live in the studio]

[Text] [Qital] Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, we are happy to host you here in the studio once again, and the issue at hand is, of course, Lebanon, which is again flaring up. What will Israel finally do? The situation seems to be a dead-end.

[Ben-Elisar] It is hard for me to say what Israel will ultimately do.

[Qital] Actually I wanted to ask what it will do for openers. Is it not as the prime minister said, namely that this is the beginning of the end of Israel's stay in Lebanon, that this is the final stage — I believe this is how he put it?

[Ben-Elisar] I wish I could see things like this. I know, however, what I think ought to be done, precisely under the present circumstances — which incidentally were predicted — of great difficulties, in which the Al-Jumayyil regime is experiencing great troubles, and the Lebanese Army is extremely weak. I think we have no other choice but to guarantee by ourselves, and with our own force, Israel's security, which means precisely now of all times staying in Lebanon rather than leaving it. Because if we leave Lebanon right now, irrespective of what happens to the Al-Jumayyil administration, what is important is that in so doing we would create very difficult conditions for Israel's security.

[Qital] Should we stay, deploying the same number of forces in the same places as currently?

[Ben-Elisar] We should stay in the same places that would guarantee Israel's security and effect order where we are; we should have control over that area. If this is taken to be a de facto partitioning of Lebanon, between territories conquered by the Syrians and other areas under Israel's control, then there is no other alternative but to have things seen like this, as really a de facto partitioning of Lebanon. It is not that we want things to be like that — we certainly would not want things to be like that — but it is simply being forced upon us without any other choice.

[Qital] We heard earlier, in the report by our political correspondent, that UNIFIL's status is being reviewed — the UN forces in southern Lebanon. How do you view this prospect?

[Ben-Elisar] This could be reviewed, but it is obvious to everyone in Israel that UNIFIL is incapable of guaranteeing Israel's security — whether it is comprised of the units that currently make it up or whether it is composed of units belonging to other armies. This has always been the line adopted by Israel and I do not believe it could change, in light of reality and what we know about UNIFIL's ability to defend us.

[Qital] One could discern, from the reports from the United States, a note of at the very least — if we do not call it sobering up — then at the very least it could be called a tendency to recall the Marines. Perhaps President Reagan is the last line of defense held on to by those who want the United States to be involved in Lebanon with its own manpower. What will happen if the United States removes the Marines? How will this affect Israel?

[Ben-Elisar] First of all, my assessment is that President Reagan knows precisely what the implications and import of his decision to withdraw the Marines from Beirut would be. This will tell the Middle East what the United States is really worth, namely that it is not worth much. I do not wish here to dispute the fact that the United States is the world's foremost superpower — there is no question it is that. But this is not the image it will evoke in the Middle East — certainly not in Syria or the Soviet Union — and Reagan knows exactly what kind of a risk he is undertaking regarding the international and world standing of the United States. As to what will happen to us just then, when — let us say — this actually takes place, there is no question that the Al-Jumayyil regime will not be able to survive after the Marines leave Lebanon — just then, when Lebanon is hardly in existence, we must take our security into our own hands rather than give it to some neutral force, or UNIFIL, and certainly not to this group of Shi'ites or another, or in general to any kind of Lebanese.

[Qital] This could be President Reagan's position, but within his administration there are other views — even one of the most senior officials in the administration, perhaps the top one of all, George Shultz, said last night in Brazil that it is necessary to reconsider the Marines' status as well as that of the United States in Lebanon. And when the U.S. secretary of state says this, this calls for some attention?

[Ben-Elisar] There is no doubt about this. Look, I sympathize very deeply with all those who would like to see us leave Lebanon and leave it to its own fate, no matter what happens to the Lebanese. In fact, even I think or feel this deep inside. Yet I would not want us to undertake another risk one more time, nor would I like to again create conditions that would lead to an inevitable war. Therefore, it seems to me that in the conditions that have been created — today more than ever before — we must again take the more difficult course, which means remaining where we are, enforcing order — for if Lebanon does not exist, it will likewise not exist any more in the south — but at least we will have guaranteed our own interests, and this is the most important thing.

'Senior Political Sources' Propose Druze Canton

TA070717 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Feb 84 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] A proposal to establish a Druze canton north of the Al-Awwali River that would create a security zone and curb terrorist infiltration into southern Lebanon has been put forward recently by senior political circles.

Mr Dan Tikhon and MK Menahem Savidor are to raise this proposal this week to Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, after having held contacts with Druze leaders who want to tighten links with Israel in return for Israel's agreeing to the establishment of the Druze canton in Lebanon. Tikhon wants to adopt the Druze proposal that they be permitted an approach to the coastal

strip, something that would decrease their dependence on the Syrians.

The canton would extend from Hasbayya-Al-qir'awn, along the Al-Awwali, to the region of Ad-Damur or Kharrub. In this way the Druze would form a buffer between the areas under Israel's control and the north and would guarantee Israel's border against terrorist infiltration.

The Druze claim that they have the ability to confront the Syrians with red lines and make it easier for Israel to withdraw from Lebanon, with a minimal risk for the northern settlements.

They say that they have the ability to make arrangements with the Shi'ites, after Israel evacuates its forces from densely populated regions south of the Al-Awwali.

MK Tikhon told the *HA'ARETZ* correspondent that, in view of the many difficulties involved in making security arrangements that would facilitate the withdrawal from Lebanon, it appears that aid to the Druze on the matter of the canton idea is the most practical, logical solution now to be seen.

According to Tikhon, the Druze have proved that they are the most stable element and the elementmost loyal to Israel. It will be noted that at a talk with correspondents not long ago a senior security source said that if the south is populated by Druze, there would be no difficulty in making security arrangements there that would guarantee safety for the Galilee against terrorist attacks.

Yesterday security sources said the canton idea was one of the many ideas put forward recently as part of the attempts to create conditions that would permit an IDF withdrawal from Lebanon. Among the other difficulties involved in its implementation, they pointed out, inter alia, the fact that there is a Christian population in the area that would expect immediate danger from the Druze.

Yesterday senior political sources expressed disappointment at the behavior of President al-Jumayyil, commenting that in view of his vacillation, there is no point in Israel rushing to his aid.

However, Jerusalem is maintaining regular contacts with the Americans over the situation in Lebanon. Yesterday political circles explained that despite the fact that the situation appears most serious, it is almost certain that Al-Jumayyil will succeed in continuing to rule the areas he is now holding in Beirut.

Jerusalem Demonstration Against Lebanese War 5 Feb

TA051956 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Excerpt] There was another demonstration in Jerusalem against the continued war in Lebanon: About 1,500 people, mostly kibbutz members and some from development towns, demonstrated in front of the prime minister's office and demanded that the IDF be pulled out of Lebanon. Bereaved parents also participated in the demonstration.

IDF Spokesman Announces Casualties in Lebanon

TA061134 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 6 Feb 84 p 8

[Report by Ya'ir 'Amiqam]

[Text] In response to criticism by a reserves officer from Kibbutz Hanita, who argued during a demonstration at Rosh Haniqra last week that the IDF is not announcing the exact number of soldiers who have been killed in Lebanon since the beginning of the war, the IDF spokesman yesterday announced that 567 soldiers have been killed in Lebanon from the beginning of the war to this date.

This number includes 59 soldiers who were killed in road, training, and weapons accidents, 3 Israeli civilians, and 76 soldiers who were killed in the disaster in Tyre in November 1982.

The IDF spokesman noted that he published accurate figures about casualties, but that the announcements referred to soldiers killed in action rather than in accidents.

Newspaper Editorials, Commentary on Lebanon

Morning Papers 5 Feb

TA050702 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpts] *THE JERUSALEM POST* says that Lebanon's agony goes on unabated. The news over the weekend sounded as though Israel's so-called Peace for Galilee operation had never taken place, and we are almost back to square one. What seems left for Israel to do is a pragmatic attempt to come to terms with the some 450,000 more moderate Shi'ites in the south, almost half of Lebanon's Shi'ite population. Such an accord could also pave the way for an early withdrawal of the IDF further south of the Al-Awwali River. This would considerably reduce Israel-controlled territory in southern Lebanon, territory in which Israeli soldiers are exposed to terrorist activity at the rate of some 15 attacks each week. It seems that the time has come when all sides will have to cut their losses and make an attempt to come to some de facto understanding with Syria of the kind that prevailed before the war in Lebanon began in June 1982.

DAVAR writes that the controversy over the Lebanese war which split the nation is no longer ragin. Everybody agrees that we got embroiled in a mess, but this new consensus should not make us forget that most members of the Cabinet that misled us — because they were misled themselves and because they had neither the brains nor the courage to realize what was happening — are still filling Cabinet posts. They are still influencing our future through the same intellectual tools with which they got us into the Lebanese quagmire, and from which they have not been able to extricate us for 20 months. Would it be too much to expect them to learn their lesson and quit?

HA'ARETZ says that the arguments raised by President Reagan, Mr Nixon, and other Republicans will presumably make a

greater impression on U.S. public opinion than the statements of the U.S. President's rivals who have cast doubts about the usefulness of the Marines' continued presence in Beirut. This presence now symbolizes the U.S. wish not to retreat because of Soviet and other pressures. President Reagan and his aides want to denounce as unpatriotic those who are skeptical about the U.S. involvement in Lebanon. Secretary of State George Shultz has once again condemned Damascus for foiling efforts to dispel tension in Lebanon. However, the U.S. Administration has abstained from deviating from the restrictions it imposed on the Marines in Beirut. What we are witnessing now is a lengthy contest of strength between two local elements operated by remote control, which the armed struggle is unlikely to determine one way or another. Amin al-Jumayyil will continue to sit in his palace at B'abda, but he will be unable to rule over Lebanon.

Morning Papers 6 Feb

TA060733 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpts] *HATZOFE* says that in view of what has happened in Lebanon, it is clear that there is no longer any room to pin our hopes on President al-Jummayyil's regime, or on the Christian Phalangists. It is not they who will decide on Lebanon's future and the implementation of the agreement between Lebanon and Israel. New ways must be found to guarantee security on the northern border and calm in the settlements along the northern border. It is hoped that the Cabinet was not content yesterday with an evaluation of the situation in Lebanon, but will also seek a direction for Israel to cope with the problem of Lebanon in view of the new reality.

THE JERUSALEM POST says that, in order to support the current government in Lebanon, the United States not only has to leave its force there, but also reinforce it to an appreciable extent, and this is undoubtedly not included in its plans. Israel cannot rely on Mr al-Jumayyil stabilizing his regime through persuading his political rivals to join him. It seems that he is pushing them straight into the arms of the Syrians. This means that in the end it will occur to Israel that the most reasonable and helpful thing would be to negotiate with the Syrians about Lebanon, rather than with the Lebanese themselves. Even if the Syrians are not demonstrating a great inclination toward such a dialogue, there is no reason to dismiss this from any future possibility, or to refrain from examining the chances for this to be done now.

MA'ARIV Comment 6 Feb

TA060919 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 6 Feb 84

[From the review of midday press editorials]

[Text] *MA'ARIV* says that it is clear that Al-Jumayyil's regime is incapable of imposing its rule on southern Lebanon, a region far from Beirut, over which it has no absolute grasp. There is chaos in Lebanon, and it is no longer possible to speak about security arrangements to be made by its government on which an IDF withdrawal would be dependent. We must decide independently on this matter, when and how we will bring the IDF home, without undermining the security of the Galilee.

Correspondents Discussion 6 Feb

TA061220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Studio discussion between Newsreel anchorman Tzvi Lidar and political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] [Lidar] Beirut is burning; Amin al-Jumayyil is trying to save his regime; and here in Jerusalem, consultations are being held on that same issue. We have invited our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer to our studio. Amin al-Jumayyil's regime is undermined, we all know. Where does Israel stand? Is there any intention of trying to help him, to aid him in this crisis?

[Schiffer] In one sentence we can state that Israel is standing aside, in contrast to the past when the Goverment of Israel cooperated one way or another with the Government of Lebanon. Now the Government of Israel, which has learned from experience about domestic Lebanese intervention and the Lebanese quagmire, is standing aside and not responding to Amin Al-Jumayyil's heartrending cries to come and help him save his regime. The evaluation here in Jerusalem is that Amin al-Jumayyil's position really is serious, but not as serious as he is presenting it his contacts. He is not in a position in which he will fall within a day or two. The Syrians will certainly not take that step, with the help of their people, but his situation is certainly difficult. However, Israel does not intend to intervene in the Lebanese domestic complications. This time, it only intends to guard Israel's security interests, which have been very, very much diminished from the original goals of the war. We are now only speaking about security arrangements in southern Lebanon. Even if Amin al-Jumayyil does fall, so Defense Minister Moshe Arens says and so the prime minister says today, even then Israel will guarantee its security arrangements.

[Lidar] Why, in fact, is there no intention of helping Amin al-Jumayyil? Is there no fear here, at least, that Israel will find itself in the position of not supporting people who are relying on it? Is it not worth making a few deals?

[Schiffer] First, that impression will certainly be created. We can certainly say that in future, Arab elements will have to consider carefully whether they really do need to go into such deep involvement with the Israeli side, because what is now happening is that, after all, Amin al-Jumayyil is not being given overt support, and he is certainly not threatening others with moves by the IDF. The IDF is no longer involved in what is happening in Lebanon's domestic affairs. This question really could arise, just as it almost arose with the late Major Sa'd Haddad. If the agreement between Israel and Lebanon had really been implemented, he would have found himself in a secondary position. Certainly I do not say Haddad would have been abandoned, but his situation would certainly not have been comfortable. But as I said, Israel is not intervening any more in the domestic affairs. It is maintaining contacts; it is maintaining links with Lebanese

people, and Lebanese people are coming and going. But contacts are not going beyond that to intervention. All the more so since Amin al-Jumayyil has taught Israel a lesson. Many times in the past he promised to do things and did not do them. He hesitated. He hesitated and did not ratify the agreement between Israel and Lebanon. It is true that this morning, we were able to hear positive remarks in his speech about the agreement with Israel; but the fact is that beyond this he has not done anything. And so people in Jerusalem are being very, very cautious.

[Lidar] What, then, does Israel now want from Lebanon? I understand that yesterday the prime minister, in a talk with several French journalists, spoke about conditions, about one single condition in fact, for a withdrawal from Lebanon, the condition being a guarantee for security in the northern settlements. He did not make any mention at all of the departure of all foreign forces, one of the conditions in the 17 May 1983 agreement.

[Schiffer] Official spokesmen are not speaking specifically about the fact that Israel is no longer making its withdrawal conditional on that of the Syrians, claiming that this would only harm possible future arrangements; but Israel is certainly now looking for local security arrangements, that is, to base its security arrangements in southern Lebanon on local forces. Israel is trying to get an intensive dialogue started with the Shi'ites. Israel is also trying to get a dialogue going with the Druze — and this is being dealt with very intensively by Uri Lubrani — and even with Walid Junblatt. But for the moment, all these things are very, very limited. There is talk about safeguarding the northern border through security arrangements in southern Lebanon.

There is no longer talk about comprehensive arrangements, because the evaluation is that there is no chance for bringing about the stabilization of Amin al-Jumayyil's regime or, altogether, any central government that would rule the whole of Lebanon. Of all the grandiose ideas that were discussed 18 months ago when the Lebanon war began, they have all gone back to ideas that existed before the war: local security arrangements.

[Lidar] In conclusion, a final question: Has Israel been maintaining any link with the U.S. Administration over the past few days or hours concerning the latest developments?

[Schiffer] Interesting, but no. Despite reports prevalent today that there are contacts between Israel and the United States over this, the United States has refrained from making a direct appeal to Israel to use its influence over its friends in Lebanon or to make any move whatsoever.

The U.S. Administration has not appealed in any way to Israel to make any move. There are two explanations for this: One, perhaps, is the fear of the matter being leaked, that the matter will get out and then, perhaps, there will be a dispute between the two countries. But the fact is that, in the meantime, there has not been any appeal and the U.S. Administration is dealing with this issue itself.

Moshe Zaq Commentary

TA061400 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Feb 84 p 8

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "Beirut on the Threshold"]

[Text] A battalion of French paratroopers from the Multinational Force stationed in Beirut yesterday landed south of Tyre and joined the UN force in southern Lebanon.

This was not merely a transfer from one authority (that of the Multinational Force commander) to another (that of the United Nations). This was also a departure from blazing Beirut where fierce battles are being waged by the Druze and Shi'ite militia and the Lebanese Army and an entry to the area protected by the IDF where there is no factional conflagration as in Beirut and Zahlah.

In Beirut and its vicinity the French paratroopers were supposed to separate the warring factions but that was not the case in the village of Jwayya where there have not been any firing incidents or fighting.

This example of the French battalion may illustrate and explain the plan currently being discussed by the parties involved in the Lebanese conflict to replace the Multinational Force with the UN force.

This plan, which was first raised by the French, has recently gathered momentum after the Americans mentioned it in talks with the Soviets, the Syrians, and Israel, of course. The Soviets and the Syrians have not yet agreed to it but, for some reason, the Americans believe that they will eventually agree. In order to accelerate the pullout of the U.S. forces, the Soviet Union would be ready to support a motion at the Security Council to station a UN force in Beirut

This assumption has some foundation as far as the Soviet Union is concerned because it was pleased by the very fact that the Americans appealed to it. However, this does not apply to Syria. The Syrian considerations, which have so far undermined every arrangement the Americans have suggested in Lebanon, may also hold true regarding the deployment of a UN force which would not only be stationed in the middle of the area controlled by the IDF but would also ensure calm among the various Lebanese militia and would particularly maintain the widest possible buffer zone between the IDF and the Syrian Army.

The Syrians interpret the debate in the U.S. Congress about the pullout of the Marines and the voices in Israel calling for the immediate evacuation of the IDF as a situation in which the Multinational Force and the IDF have run short of breath about remaining in Lebanon. This is why they will probably try to exploit as much as possible their opposition to any plan which might pull the Marines out of Lebanon, even if they are only being replaced by UN soldiers.

The Syrians are also drawing encouragement from the crisis afflicting Amin al-Jumayyil's government. The Syrians tried to topple Al-Jumayyil's regime through various means:

— They pointedly urged him to break away from the 17 May agreement with Israel in order to cut him off from any possible Israeli support.

— They pointedly urged him to replace his prime minister, Shafiq al-Wazzan, and they even offered other candidates instead of him, in order to demonstrate their ability to dictate his moves.

— They made any discussion with the Lebanese president conditional on his agreement to demand that the Multinational Force and the IDF get out of Lebanon in order to deprive him of any possible backing and enslave him to Damascus's wishes.

Al-Jumayyil realized the conspiracies being plotted against him, and he did not give in. He neither cancelled the agreement with Israel nor demanded the evacuation of the Multinational Force. However, he was not sufficiently strong and he lacked the wisdom to negotiate with the leaders of the sects in Lebanon in order to expand the basis of his government; and Damascus seized the opportunity that his lack of wisdom created. When Amin al-Jumayyil rejected Israel's advice and did not have the courage to implement the agreement on the one hand and when he did not demonstrate the intellectual strength to establish a dialogue with his enemies at home on the other hand, his rivals went to Damascus and were encouraged to resume the fighting with the Lebanese Army to the point of threatening the tiny bit of territory ruled by the Lebanese Government.

Once the fire erupted, Al-Wazzan also broke down and submitted his resignation from the post of prime minister. Hence, the Syrians can be pleased that they have almost reached the end of Al-Jumayyil's regime.

Israel, on the other hand, knows that Amin al-Jumayyil was not its own choice. Although it is very doubtful that Amin would have been elected had the IDF not been staying in Beirut during the parliament's convention, it is no secret that Amin did not throw his cards together with his brother Bashir. Amin opted for keeping in contact with the Syrians and the PLO rather than tying himself exclusively with Israel. Once he rose to power, the main trait of his character emerged, that of hesitations and doubts with which it is very difficult to lead a nation, especially in times of crisis.

In private talks Walid Junblatt explains that he is not talking about the cancellation of the agreement with Israel or about the IDF's evacuation as he declares in public, but that he merely wants people to realize that given the current situation in Lebanon he must pay "lip service."

Therein lies the sophistication of the Druze leader who can sit in Damascus while speaking with the Israelis. This does not apply to the Maronite president who lacks the necessary sophistication and slyness to overcome his country's obstacle race. That is why he gets implicated and entangles other people who candidly signed the agreement that was supposed to ensure Lebanon's independence and the security of its borders.

Because they are in trouble, the Americans are trying to hold onto the UN force as the replacement for the Multinational Force where the Marines serve. However, the test does not lie in changing the name of the Multinational Force that has been saving the Lebanese Government, but in the ability of this force to overcome Syria's objection to any arrangement in Lebanon which would guarantee peace to its citizens and security to its neighbors.

Morning Papers 7 Feb

TA070810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 7 Feb 84

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *HA'ARETZ* says that we had better limit our military presence in southern Lebanon to the minimum necessary to prevent attacks in our northern border areas. The farther south we move, the less friction we will have with the local population, and the less burden on the IDF and the Treasury. We are now talking about the central and the western sectors. Our continued stay in the eastern sector should not be used to highlight the hostile relations with Syria, but as a signal to Damascus that Israel wishes to reach an understanding with Syria in southern Lebanon, similar to the kind of understanding there has been existing over the Golan for more than 9 years now. Since the prime minister expects us to leave Lebanon shortly, he should be asked what we are waiting for.

THE JERUSALEM POST says that it is easy enough to speak, even now, of ensuring the security of the country's northern border, but it is difficult to see what new agency could provide that assurance that was not available 20 months ago, namely an international force, and the IDF manifesting its deterrent and retaliatory capacity from this side of the border. But now the conditions may be even harder than before. To achieve this end, it would surely not have been necessary to wage a bloody and costly war in Lebanon.

HATZOFE says that at this point it looks as though the Shi'ites in Lebanon constitute the main force, and the Lebanese Army is withdrawing because of the pressure. The Shi'ites are armed by Syria; their religious reawakening is a turning point and change in Lebanon because up until fairly recently they were hardly involved in the civil war at all. Therefore, as long as the problem of Shi'ite terrorism has not been solved, any talk about an IDF pullback from southern Lebanon is inconsequential, because the PLO will be replaced by the Shi'ites and they could operate in even more extremist ways than the PLO terrorists.

DAVAR writes that the prime minister no longer mentions, in interviews to foreign media, the link between the IDF withdrawal from Lebanon and the Syrians' withdrawal from that country. Giving up such a precondition — when it was the opposition's opinion — was subject for condemnation, with a touch of suspicion of treason, and talk about this causing damage. The opposition is no less patriotic than the Cabinet; it is only more realistic and more experienced. Therefore it reached more quickly the only solution to the quagmire we have found ourselves in — because of a war that should not have been launched in the first place. At least for now, it would be advisable for the Cabinet not to lag behind developmeents and seek the unattainable. The

Cabinet in fact does everything too late, and consequently also too little, says *DAVAR*.

'AL HAMISHMAR says that it would have been possible to withdraw from Lebanon and worry about security arrangements for southern Lebanon months ago, and thus save the lives of our soldiers. Does Mr Shamir actually mean to leave Lebanon, or is he paying lip service to the desires of the vast majority of the people? As far as we can tell, knowing the incumbent Cabinet, the newspaper adds, there is still no chance that they would dare withdraw from Lebanon, thus exposing the blunder and the lie regarding the war itself.

Marcus Analyzes Strategy

TA070817 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Feb 84 p 9

[Commentary by Yo'el Marcus: "Daring To Change"]

[Text] Colored balloons intended to decorate halls and bring joy to parties and celebrations have a strange character: During the celebration they burst one after the other, and — without any volition of their own — illustrate the extravagance that gave birth to the celebration. This is how the Lebanon war appears now.

The balloons have burst, one after the other. This is known and there is no point in subjecting the readers once more to history. In the following lines we will deal with the present. After all, a few balloons are still in the air, and if they have not yet burst, anyone with any courage must admit that there is nothing in them and no great future awaits them. For example, there is the thesis that if we leave Sidon we will lose our ability to influence the stabilization of the future regime in Lebanon and what occurs there in general. This is also what we thought about our presence in Beirut and the Ash-Shuf mountains, but we ran away from there as fast as we could, because we found the price did not justify the result. Sidon is a snake pit; our soldiers live there in constant fear and tangible danger to their lives. The population is hostile and its hostility is increasing daily. And, the main point is that our hold there has not brought us any benefit. We have not had the slightest influence over Beirut and the nature of the new regime. This entire thesis is about to collapse and we will be forced to abandon the city in disgrace when the time comes, just as we fled from Beirut.

Another balloon is the thesis that our presence in the eastern sector, a small distance from Damascus, is putting terrible pressure on Syria and the territory must not be abandoned until Syria says it wants to leave Lebanon and/or arrive at an arrangement with Israel. Thus, up to the time these lines are being written, not even one letter of this thesis has come true. Syria regards its hold in Lebanon as a supreme interest and it is behaving with an unshakeable intransigence. It is not prepared to coordinate positions with the United States or with Israel, neither overtly nor covertly and not even through an "understanding." It seems there is not even any more talk about the possibility that it will leave Lebanon. I fear that the pressure on Syria looks like a game of 'let's pretend among ourselves.'

A third balloon is the thesis that an arrangement with the various components in Lebanon and cooperation with the Lebanese Army will permit us to withdraw to the international border. The Lebanese Army is a fata morgana and I would not sleep easy even if it was given the task of organizing a Purim costume parade. The chance of it being able to seriously guarantee the area we evacuate is a castle in Spain, if not just plain nonsense. The assumption that we will achieve a permanent arrangement with the various components in Lebanon who not only do not get on with others, but not even among themselves, has also been disproven. Even if we achieve such arrangements, their value will be the same as that of all the arrangements achieved at any time in Lebanon. After all, we have learned by experience: our greatest friends there — the Phalange — have been shown up to be a broken reed. A balloon is a balloon, what can you do?

The biggest balloon of all is Amin al-Jumayyil. True, he is called the president of Lebanon, but believe me, Dov Ben-Me'ir [Alignment deputy-mayor of Tel Aviv] has more authority over more territory, even though he does not wear Yves St Laurent suits. Monsieur al-Jumayyil does not rule Lebanon. He is not a leader. He does not know how to make decisions, and what little he can, he has not decided. He is not moving in any direction. Not with the Druze. Not with the Syrians. Not with the Shi'ites. Not even with us. To be more precise, he is spitting at us a little. He has not fulfilled even one of the expectations Israel had of him. The agreement he signed with us has no great value and he is behaving as though it did not exist. It is to him I was referring when I said: A balloon is a balloon and what can you do. Sooner or later someone will stick a pin in him. And in the situation we are now in, it does not make much difference from our viewpoint if Al-Jumayyil exists or not.

What, in fact, is keeping us in Lebanon? The fear that if we leave, the situation could revert to what it was previously: The northern settlements will again be shelled, Syria will expand its hold; in the end, we will again be forced to act in Lebanon, and perhaps even against Syria, at a high cost. However, on the other hand, if we remain, can we not expect a similar danger? If we remain (and we will not mention what this is doing to the IDF's standard of training), we will go on shedding blood and the chances of achieving security arrangements will decrease. We are experienced in Lebanon and we should have known that time is not on our side. And what we could have achieved a year ago we will not achieve today, and what we can achieve today we will not achieve in another year. This is because a continuation of our stay is creating opposition among the population; it is a convenient breeding ground for the creation of a new cadre of terrorists.

The sympathy toward Israel of the inhabitants of southern Lebanon is rapidly declining to nothing, for the simple reason that there is no wholehearted cooperation with those who are there today and may be gone tomorrow. Sooner or later, even if we remain in Lebanon, we could be faced with the need to act again, perhaps against the Syrians, and at a high cost.

We have, therefore, reached a point where it is a mistake to remain and a mistake to leave and the ceiling is filled with bursting balloons. It is not an easy situation, since we have to decide which mistake would cause less damage (we can no longer talk about benefit).

This, perhaps, is the ideal moment for a new and in-depth assessment by the government and, in its wake, decisions. At a time when there is creeping catastrophe — to paraphrase a well-known expression — the courage to dare to change is needed. And there is no change without acceptance and awareness of the regrettable fact that a balloon is a balloon is a balloon.

ASH-SHA'B Comments on Reagan Candidacy

JN06 1253 Jerusalem ASH-SHA'B in Arabic
31 Jan 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Reagan...the Candidate!"]

[Text] At dawn yesterday U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced his decision to run for a second presidentaial term, stressing that he wishes to continue what he started 3 years ago when he assumed power in the White House.

The truth is that Reagan did not start anything 3 years ago but continued the hostile official trend of the United States' policy. The only credit he may claim is the exacerbation of this trend by escalating international tension, speeding up the arms race, entrenching the image of the U.S. cowboy in many regions, and dragging the world to the brink of a nuclear war.

We are confident that the other contender for the presidency, irrespective of who it is, will be no different from Reagan because the principal candidates in the U.S. elections usually are the bigshots of the ruling institution where Republicans and Democrats are no different.

In the next few weeks and months some Arab Americans may say that President Reagan will be freer and more able to move and take effective measures for the settlement of the region's problems during his second term in office as he will no longer have any election considerations to take into account for the simple reason that no U.S. President is permitted to assume power more than twice.

If we put aside this prattle, we must be alert to a very important aspect of Reagan's decision to run for president. In accordance with the imperialist U.S. logic, carrying out hostile military adventures abroad is a means to be used in the U.S. presidential election campaigns, and the blood of the toiling people becomes an issue to be used to convince U.S. voters, whose support for Reagan increased in wake of the invasion of Grenada. This means that Washington is sure to carry out a large scale aggression, primarily in Lebanon. This is something that the Arab countries must take into consideration.

Briefs

Exports Rise in January — The Central Bureau of Satistics reported that exports in January totalled $450 million, approximately $80 million more than in January 1983. [Text][Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 6 Feb 84 TA]

January Unemployment — The number of people unemployed for at least 6 days reached 13,433 in January, compared with 10,070 unemployed in December. This is an increase of 33.4 percent. From data released by the Employment Service it emerges that the number of people looking for work reached 37,678 in January, compared with 32,808 the previous month, an increase of 14.8 percent. [Excerpt][Tel Aviv *DAVAR* in Hebrew 5 Feb 84 p 3 TA]

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets With Saudi King's Envoy

LD061006 Tripoli JANA in English 0824 GMT 06 Feb 84

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada al Ulla 3, February 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution met Saturday evening with Shaykh 'Ali Musallam, King Fahd's envoy, who conveyed to the leader King Fahd's confirmation that the return of the Egyptian regime to the Islamic Conference Organisation is not possible because of the Egyptian regime's non-reconciliation between its commitment to the 1981 Islamic summit resolutions in At-Ta'if which stipulated the liberation of Palestine, the regaining of sacred Jerusalem and the return of the Palestinian people to their usurped land, and its commitment to the Camp David agreement.

Nigerian Military Chief of Staff Visits

Arrival in Tripoli

LD060313 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Tripoli, 5 Feb (JANA) — Brigadier Mohammad Jado, member of the Nigerian Supreme Military Council and chief of staff, arrived in Tripoli this evening.

Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi, chief of the General Staff of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, was at Tripoli International Airport to welcome Brigadier Mohammed Magoro and his accompanying delegation.

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD062047 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Feb (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution today received Brigadier Mohammad Jado, member of the Nigerian Supreme Military Council and chief of staff, who conveyed to the brother leader a message from Major General Mohammad Buhari, chairman of the Nigerian Supreme Military Council.

Nigerian Visitor Departs

LD062051 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Feb (JANA) Brigadier Mohammad Jado, member of the Nigerian Supreme Military Council and chief of staff, left Tripoli this evening together with his accompanying delegation at the end of his visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

He was seen off at Tripoli airport by Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi, chief of the general staff of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

Armed Forces Commander Receives Lebanese Figure

LD041621 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1523 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Feb (JANA) — The commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces has received Hasan Sabrah, member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Arab Party of Lebanon.

Salah Khalaf Accused of Planning Assassinations

LD031832 Tripoli JANA in English 1430 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Thani 30, Feb 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Reliable reports have revealed that Salah Khalaf is personally in charge of assassination operations which are aimed at Libyan personnel working abroad. The first attempt was carried out two weeks ago on the life of the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Rome. The reports added that 'Arafat and Khalaf's clique's next targets are Athens and Madrid, and that new plots have been drawn up for targets in other European capitals.

It is worth noting that Salah Khalaf threatened in a statement to the Paris based magazine *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI* on November 24, 1983, to assassinate Libyan personnel abroad. He said in the statement: "We have decided in Fatah to start our underground activities".

JANA: PLO Head in Mauritania Joins Fatah Rebels

LD051552 Tripoli JANA in English 1445 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Nouakchott, Jumada al-Ulla 2, February 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Lieutenant-Colonel Ghazi al-Jayali, the head of the Palestinian military mission to Mauritania, has announced his joining the new revolutionary movement within Fatah.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ghazi sent a letter to the members of the Provisional Command of the new Fatah movement in which he said that by visiting the Egyptian regime and meeting with Husni Mubarak, 'Arafat has violated (?all) resolutions formulated by the fourth conference of Fatah movement [words indistinct] Palestinian National Council calling for the boycott of the Egyptian regime until its rejection of the Camp David agreements of treason.

He also said that by making this visit 'Arafat has committed a crime against the movement, the revolution and the people of Palestine, and must be tried for all the erroneous resolutions which have led the Palestinian revolution to this bad stage.

JANA: GUNT Forces Down 2 French Planes in Chad

LD051511 Tripoli JANA in English 1405 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] (?Lagos), Jumada al-Ulla 2, February 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Boukar Abdoul Nanasbaye, adviser to the head of the legitimate unified Chadian Government, President Goukouni Oueddei, affirmed that the forces of the legitimate government in Chad shot down two French aircraft last January 9.

In a statement in Lagos yesterday, Boukar said that unlike the "Jaguar" aircraft that was shot down, the second aircraft which was hit did not return to its base and crashed between Massaguet and Ndjamena, approximately 100 kms south of Massaguet.

Goukoui Oueddei's adviser denied the use of SAM-7's, affirming that the two aircraft were shot down by machine guns.

MAURITANIA

French Parliamentary Delegation Ends Visit

LD032329 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] The French parliamentary delegation, led by [words indistinct] left the capital this evening on its way to Paris after a short visit to our country.

In a statement to our colleague Mohamed Abdellah Ould Zayid, [words indistinct] said: Our mission in Mauritania was an exploratory mission which concerns the issue of Western Sahara. We have found in Mauritania every wish to find a peaceful solution to this issue. The French socialist MP said: You know that our country is deeply interested in stability and peace in the Arab Maghreb, especially in Mauritania, a country with which we have good relations.

In conclusion, he explained that his delegation discussed with the Mauritanian authorities relations between the two countries and the means to push forward cooperation in all fields.

The French delegation was seen off by the secretary-general of the permanent secretariat for [words indistinct].

We would like to point out that the French parliamentary delegation, which arrived in the capital last night, was received this morning by Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, prime minister and minister of defence. He was also received by the permanent secretary of the Military Committee for National Salvation, Major Cheikh Sid Ahmed Ould Babamine, and by Major Ahmed Ould Minnih, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

MOROCCO

Foreign Minister on Egypt, North Africa

PM070931 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 2 Feb pp 1,2

[Talhah Jibril report on an interview with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Abdelhaq Tazi, in Rabat: "Morocco's Relations With Egypt Will Not Be Resumed Before Deciding its Return to Arab League" — date not given]

[Excerpts] Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Abdelhaq Tazi has said there will be no resumption of diplomatic relations between Morocco and Egypt before the fourth Arab summit, which will discuss the question of Egypt's return to the Arab fold following the resumption of its ICO membership.

In a statement to *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, Tazi said there was no intention to restore relations between the two countries at present, except after Egypt's return to the Arab League. However, he thought it likely that Egyptian officials will visit Morocco. It was recently reported that President Husni Mubarak might shortly visit Morocco.

Tazi said that Egyptian officials havepreviously visited Rabat despite the nonexistence of official relations. This could happen in the future without changing anything on the level of diplomatic relations, he said. Tazi affirmed that the question of Egypt's return will be put to the upcoming Arab summit in order to make a decision on it. Official relations between Morocco and Egypt will be determined in the light of this decision.

Regarding developments in the Sahara problem, the Moroccan official denied that there is an inclination to convene an extraordinary meeting of the OAU in view of the organization's failure to hold a referendum on the Western Sahara in accordance with an earlier Moroccan initiative. Tazi said: "We have no knowledge of the question of convening an extraordinary meeting of the OAU. All I know is that the organization will hold an ordinary meeting toward the end of February at the foreign minister level in order to discuss the organization's administrative and financial matters. It is a routine meeting which is unlikely to discuss political matters, particularly the Sahara problem. Even if the question was brought up, Morocco is ready for any emergency."

Tazi affirmed that Morocco is still ready to hold a referendum on the Sahara and to receive an OAU committee accompanied by UN experts in order to hold a referendum. He said: "The parties that have been demanding a referendum and self-determination for the Saharan people are the ones that are now hindering that referendum by insisting on the conditions of negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario."

Regarding what has been said about a mediation being carried out by the French Socialist Party, which recently sent delegates to Morocco, Tazi said: "The French Socialist Party's initiative has not yet crystallized. If the party is asked to mediate in the future it will probably do so." He said that the delegation's visit to Morocco was an explorartory one during which it submitted no initiative or views regarding the Sahara problem. He said that the delegation will visit Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Mauritania for the same purpose.

Tazi said that the UAE's mediation between Morocco and Algeria is continuing. The UAE officials insist on their mediation leading to positive results. He said that the mediation aims at "ironing out political differences between the two countries in order to achieve close cooperation between the two countries in development fields."

The Moroccan official precluded the possibility of holding a new summit between Algeria and Morocco as a result of the UAE mediation. He accused Algeria of exploiting the meeting that took place in February last year between the Moroccan monarch and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. He said that after this meeting, Algeria sought to embarrass Morocco in international circles, particularly in the OAU. He said: "This had negative

effects in Morocco, which aimed at promoting dialogue and good neighborliness." Tazi added: "Nevertheless, Morocco is prepared for meetings at any level if there is goodwill."

Regarding the recent Moroccan-Libyan agreement concluded in Rabat, Tazi denied that it was a counter to the fraternal cooperation agreement between Algeria and Tunisia, saying that it is a cooperation agreement that restores trust between Morocco and Libya for building a common future. He ruled out the idea that the Moroccan-Libyan agreement will lead to the creation of an axis in the Arab Maghreb.

SUDAN

Numayri's 5 Feb Cabinet Address Reported

JN051622 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Feb (SUNA) — During the cabinet session here today, President Numayri explained that Sudan has stressed in all Islamic circles the need to pave the way for strong, solid, and genuine Islamic unity. He added that Sudan remains loyal and honest in its compliance with the previous Islamic summit's resolutions.

During his address to the cabinet, President Numayri also said that Sudan's strategy has clear-cut aims and objectives that govern and direct its activity in the Islamic arena. He asserted that Sudan's activities in the various Islamic circles are aimed at unifying and closing Arab ranks and at restoring the usurped Islamic lands, the foremost of which is Jerusalem.

President Numayri also said that Sudan's activity in the fourth Islamic conference was a continuation of its activities at previous conferences, and that, because of its weight, Sudan has the support of the Islamic group and organizations. He added that Sudan used that support to discuss and deal with the various issues concerning the Islamic world that were presented to the conference. He added that Sudan was also determined to use that support to prevent the discussion of any suspension of Egypt's ICO membership. He said that those efforts were fruitful, and that Egypt returned to occupy its position and exercise its role in serving the aims and aspirations of the people of the Islamic world.

President Numayri also added: The decision that enabled Egypt to return to the ICO has proved the soundness both of our method and of the objective theory that we use to assess and deal with issues that are being presented to various arenas and circles. He also said that Sudan will continue its efforts to abide by its commitments to realize Arab soldiarity. This solidarity will never be achieved unless Egypt — with its political, military and economic weight — returns to the Arab ranks, because Sudan is fully convinced that Egypt has no role outside its Arab nation and that the Arabs and Arabism will remain weak without Egypt — its people and leadership.

President Numayri also affirmed that Arab solidarity will never be realized unless sincere efforts are unified to end the practices of Libya and some Arab regimes that are aimed at entrenching the factors of fragmentation, destruction, and dissipation of Arab energies and capabilities.

Regarding his working visit to Nigeria, President Numayri said that this visit has taken place on the basis of the flexibility of Sudan's foreign policy in dealing with the developments in the international arena, particularly in Africa. He added that this visit has confirmed Sudan's steps regarding the diversity of the means of direct and rapid contacts among the leaders, governments, and people of the African Continent.

President Numayri said: There are deep-rooted relations and joint interests between the Sudanese and Nigerian peoples. He added that both countries have weight and effective roles in supporting the unity and stability of the African Continent and its regional organization.

President Numayri pointed out that his visit to Nigeria has achieved the hoped for results, represented by the hospitality accorded to him and the talks he held despite the short duration of the visit. President Numayri said that the results of that visit were evident during the visit to Sudan by a ranking Nigerian delegation led by the Nigerian chief of staff, and the fruitful talks held during this visit.

President Numayri said: The positive results of the visit are represented by intensifying direct contacts on all levels, and by exchanging opinions between Nigeria and Sudan on issues of common interest on the international and regional levels.

Numayri Receives Message From Pakistan's Zia

JN042022 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 4 Feb (SUNA) — During his reception here today for Lieutenant General Said Qadir, the Pakistani minister of production division and national logistic board, President Numayri received a written message from his brother, Pakistani President General Ziaul Haq.

In the message, President Ziaul Haq praised President Numayri's leading role in the Islamic, Arab, and African arenas, President Numayri's wise policy in dealing with domestic and foreign affairs, and the developed relations between Sudan and Pakistan. He also wished the Sudanese people prosperity under Islamic law. Gen Ziaul Haq also asserted Pakistan's support for Sudan in economic fields to expand economic exchange between the two countries and create opportunities for training Sudanese citizens in Pakistan.

President Numayri praised the Pakistani president's role during the Islamic summit conference held in Casablanca in unifying the Islamic nation on the restoration of Egypt's ICO membership. He also praised Pakistan's firm position toward the Afghan Muslim people.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Receives Saudi Envoy, Fahd Message

LD041448 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] This morning, at the Republican Palace at Carthage, President Habib Bourguiba received Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior Mohamed Mzali in the presence of Minister of Foreign Affairs Beji Caid Essebsi.

Later, President Bourguiba received Shaykh 'Ali Musallam, the envoy of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in the presence of Mohamed Mzali, presidential adviser Habib Bourguiba Jr., Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi, and the Saudi charge d'affaires in Tunis.

Shaykh Musallam said afterwards that he conveyed to the president a verbal message from King Fahd, and that he was extremely happy to meet with President Bourguiba, saying that the audience was successful and extremely good.

Mzali Installs New National Security Director

LD032304 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Excerpts] At the Ministry of the Interior today, Mr. named Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior, on behalf of President Habib Bourguiba, installed in office Zine al-Abidine ben 'Ali as director general of national security. Mzali said the great struggler has decided to unite the national security organs in view of the repercussions and problems resulting from the division between the national police, especially in the province of [word indistinct]. Time has shown the harmful effects of this division, especially during the painful events at the beginning of January.

Mohamed Mzali thanked 'Abd al-Hamib for his services at the general administration of the national police, and for his other responsibilities before this. Mohamed Mzali congratulated Zine al-Abidine ben 'Ali on his new task, noting the fine service he had provided [words indistinct] over the past 4 years, during which he always enjoyed the trust of the president and the regime.

WESTERN SAHARA

World Bureau Affirms Solidarity With People

LD051318 Algiers APS in English 1037 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Haouza, Rasd, 5/2/84 (APS) — The Bureau of the World Federation of the Democratic Youth (FMJD) reaffirmed its total solidarity with the Saharan people's struggle and denounced Morocco's intransigence which continues to turn tail to peace, a communique from the Saharan Ministry of Information indicated yesterday.

The FMDJ, the communique continued, noted with preoccupation that Morocco has given no answer to the OAU 19th summit decisions on Western Sahara and is making more dangerous the situation in north-west Africa. The FMDJ, the Saharan communique concluded, renewed its commitment to a political settlement based on direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario Front in respect of the Saharan people's right to self-determination and the national independence. It supports any initiative in that regard.

ETHIOPIA

4 U.S. Diplomats Reportedly Expelled From Country

NC061624 Paris AFP in English 1613 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Nairobi, Kenya, Feb 6 (AFP) — Four U.S. diplomats were expelled from Ethiopia last week, diplomatic sources said here today.

A diplomat from the American Embassy in Addis Ababa, contacted by telephone from here, confirmed that "some of our staff have left the embassy for the United States", but refused to give details.

No mention of the diplomats' departure has been made in the local press and the reasons for their expulsion is not known.

Relations between pro-Soviet Ethiopia and the United States appeared to improve last year, with Washington providing 2.3 million dollars in emergency food aid to drought-stricken Ethiopia.

Around 1,400 Soviet and 12,000 Cuban soldiers are currently stationed in Ethiopia. The United States provides military and economic aid to three of Ethiopia's neighbours, Sudan, Somalia and Kenya.

The last expulsion of diplomats by Ethiopia was in March, 1982, when 10 French diplomats were ordered to leave within 48 hours following a statement by the French Socialist Party calling for self-determination for the northern Ethiopian province of Eritrea.

Youth Leader Leaves for WFDY Meeting in Havana

EA032201 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Summary] (Abdul Karim Adem), chairman of the Central Control Committee of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association, left for Havana today to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

Eritrean Representative Assails Reprisal Raids

GF071100 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Doha, 7 Feb (QNA) — Ethiopian planes have launched reprisal raids on the liberated cities of Teseney and Aligider in West Eritrea.

An Eritrean official stated that the Ethiopian planes stepped up their raids yesterday on the liberated city of (Hikoutta) in the western part of the country and the neighboring villages following a battle that erupted near the city between popular liberation forces of the Eritrean Liberation Front and Ethiopian forces. The Ethiopian losses were estimated at 45 killed or wounded, while 6 were captured.

Mohamed Osman Abu Bakr, the representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front in the Gulf, noted in a statement to QNA that Ethiopia failed in its attempts aimed at recovering the Eritrean cities that the Eritreans recently liberated. He added that the Eritrean factions have been intensifying their military operations since the start of this year in order to continue the struggle of the Eritrean people and to attain positive results that will serve the Eritrean issue. He pointed out that Eritrea is currently experiencing a state of chaos and the growth of opposition among the army and civilian ranks. He continued that the government launched this week a campaign of arrests against the opposition involving 400 senior employees, police officers, and members of the ruling party who are opposed to the Eritrean war.

SOMALIA

Finance Minister Addou Returns From IMF Talks

EA062104 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Somali Finance Minister Challe Abdullahi Ahmad Addou returned home today with a delegation including chairman of the Central Bank Challe Mahmud Jama Ahmad on completion of an official visit to Washington.

Speaking to a SONNA reporter at the airport, the minister said his delegation held talks on economic development in the Somali Democratic Republic with the World Bank and the IMF. Dr Abdullahi Ahmad Addou disclosed that the Somali delegation signed agreements on intensified participation by the two organizations in Somalia's development projects.

Break in Diplomatic Ties With UK Envisaged

EA070913 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Reliable reports reaching us from Mogadishu say that [words indistinct] the regime of Mohamed Siad Barre will sever diplomatic relations with Britain. The reports say that the move by the Mogadishu regime will be in retaliation for the factual reports broadcast by the BBC relating to the [words indistinct] qat trade by the Siad Barre regime, the prevailing economic difficulties in Somalia, the political instability, and the 10 officers who asked for political asylum in the United States.

As we know, of late the BBC has broadcast truthful reports on the above-mentioned issues and on the political activities of the Somali opposition forces. This has been taken as a slap in the face by the Siad regime, which has condemned the BBC on several occasions.

Imperialist Designs Seen in Mubarak Visit

EA062106 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] A spokesman of the Somali opposition forces has strongly condemned Husni Mubarak's visit to Somalia. The spokesman emphasized the fact that there was no lawful and just government

in Somalia, just a dictatorial regime controlling the country which does not enjoy the confidence of the Somali people in any degree whatsoever. He added that the regime in power rules by force.

The spokesman went on to say that the Somali opposition forces see the visit by Husni Mubarak to Somalia as a machination by the forces and [word indistinct] who serve the interests of imperialists and neoimperialists with the sole objective of driving the Somali people and her [word indistinct] along dangerous (?paths).

The spokesman disclosed that yesterday's joint communique by Husni Mubarak and dictator Siad in Mogadishu was intended to [words indistinct]. Dictator Mohamed Siad Barre and Husni Mubarak stated in their communique that they had identical views on the UN, OAU, and Nonaligned Movement Charters, but made no mention of their views on the Arab League, or the Islamic Conference for that matter.

This fact, said the spokesman, clearly demonstrates Mogadishu's and Cairo's relations with most of the world, and in particular their relations with the Arab and Islamic worlds, relations which are virtually nonexistent.

The two regimes of Husni Mubarak and dictator Mohamed Siad Barre collaborated in the deceptive Camp David agreement which the Egyptian Government signed with Zionist Israel and the U.S. imperialists — a move aimed at destroying Arab unity and trampling the rights and justifiable struggles of the Palestinian people. We are not forgetting the massacre of Palestinians in the refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila, the invasion of Lebanon by Israel, the intervention of [word indistinct] troops in Lebanon's internal affairs, the worsening situation in the Middle East, and the suspicious meeting between Yasir 'Arafat and Husni Mubarak. Such moves, said the spokesman [words indistinct] Zionist Israel because of the fact that this agreement has weakened Arab unity and the military power of the Arab world. The spokesman went on to say that Husni Mubarak and dictator Siad Barre showed (?interest) in the Horn of Africa situation. The worsened situation in the Horn is caused by fascist Mohamed Siad Barre's regime, which sparked off fighting in the region in 1977-1978, a conflict which brought about immense problems to the fraternal peoples living in the Horn of Africa.

The spokesman concluded by saying that the Somali opposition forces are struggling to free Somalia from the dictatorial system of Siad Barre and to create a lasting peace and mutual cooperation among the people in the Horn of Africa.

TANZANIA

Further Reportage on Visit by Egypt's Mubarak

'Ali Discusses Delegations' Talks

NC061436 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today went to Zanzibar on a visit to last several hours, after which he will return to Dar es Salaam. Zanzibar is part of the Republic of Tanzania.

The official talks between President Mubarak and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere began this morning at a closed session confined to the two presidents. The Egyptian and the Tanzanian delegations later joined the plenary talks, which lasted 2 hours.

On the Tanzanian side the talks were attended by Foreign Affairs Minister Salim Ahmad Salim, Defense Minister Muhiddin Kimario, several ministers, and the Tanzanian ambassador to Cairo.

After the talks, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, told our correspondent in Dar es Salaam:

[Begin recording] Today's talks dealt with international problems, including African issues such as the Horn of Africa, the Namibian problem, Angola, the Sahara, and Chad. Detailed talks were held on these problems and the two countries' stand regarding them and on the need for consolidating the OAU to enable it to solve the regional conflicts on the African Continent. The talks also dealt with the Middle East problem, including the Palestinian and the Lebanese questions, and bilateral relations, which are strong and long-standing. However, this visit will, God willing, promote these relations so that the protocols signed in 1980 regarding the economic, cultural, and technical cooperation agreements may be implemented. It has been agreed to exchange delegations to increase this cooperation in various fields, particularly as there are several possibilities for trade exchanges and economic cooperation. [end recording]

African Issues Assessed

JN061738 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1534 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 6 Feb (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has stated that Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere affirmed during official talks with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak the need to preserve the cohesion of the African Continent in order to confront the current differences. He was referring in this regard to the problems in the Horn of Africa, Chad, and the Sahara. Al-Baz also said that Nyerere asserted that Egypt is in the forefront of those states working for the OAU cohesion. He said that President Nyerere stressed the need to exert efforts to make the African summit in Conakry a success by pacifying and even ending the inter-African differences.

Al-Baz said that the Mubarak-Nyerere talks dealt with some intra-African disputes, the repressive measures of the racist South African Government, and South Africa's hostile actions against the African confrontation states and Namibia. He said that Tanzania and most of the African countries are of the view that U.S. support for Namibia's independence —a support that is conditional on the Cuban forces' withdrawal from Angola — is an error and a threat against the African countries, because it means ignoring a unanimous UN Security Council resolution on Namibia — namely, Resolution No 435 from 1978. He said that President Nyerere pointed out that such a stand would create a vicious circle, because South Africa is using the Cuban forces' presence in Angola to justify its reluctance to grant Namibia independence. For its part, Angola — and this is within its rights

— is seeking help from any friendly state as long as South Africa launches aggression against it.

Al-Baz said that President Nyerere and the African leaders are of the view that the United States should adhere to an unconditional South African withdrawal from Namibia and an unconditional declaration of Namibian independence.

Al-Baz said that during the talks President Nyerere reiterated his country's support for the Egyptian position, which is based on demanding Israel's withdrawal from all of the occupied Arab territories and realizing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including self-determination. President Nyerere expressed deep satisfaction with the increasing Egyptian- Palestinian coordination. He congratulated the Egyptian people on the restoration of Sinai, which is situated in the northeast of Africa. He also congratulated Egypt on resuming its ICO membership, adding that this will increase the ICO's efficiency.

Al-Baz said that during the talks President Mubarak expressed his pleasure and gratitude for the warm reception accorded to him in Tanzania. He expressed Egypt's gratitude for Tanzania's support for Egypt, particularly its [word indistinct] support for Egypt's membership in the UN Security Council. President Mubarak said that Egypt intends to increase its cooperation and exchanges with the fraternal African states in the political, economic, and cultural fields, and that Egypt intends to increase its experts in the African states in the cultural and agricultural fields as well as in agricultural industry, light industries, and services. Al-Baz also said that President Mubarak declared that Egypt will double its funds for technical assistance to Africa through the Egyptian [?fund] for technical aid to Africa. President Mubarak said that establishing joint investment companies in the fields of agriculture, animal wealth, and fisheries will be discussed. He said that his visit to Africa is considered to be a concentrated Egyptian approach toward the African Continent.

Text of Joint Statement

JN062346 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1950 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 6 Feb (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and President Julius Nyerere have signed a joint Egyptian-Tanzanian statement on President Mubarak's official visit to the United Republic of Tanzania. The following is the text of the statement:

At the invitation of His Excellency President Julius Nyerere, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, visited the United Republic of Tanzania from 5-7 February 1984.

The two presidents held discussions in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. They discussed a number of African and international issues of common concern. The talks also dealt with the two countries' bilateral relations in all fields, and with the means of promoting these relations. The talks were marked by the two presidents' identity of views due to their unity of aims and destiny.

Taking part in the talks on the Egyptian side were Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs; and Fatah Husayn Kamil, Egyptian ambassador to Tanzania. Also taking part in the talks on the Egyptian side were Ra'uf As-'ad, secretary general of the president's office; Mamduh al-Bultaji, chairman of the Information Department; and Jamal 'Abd al-Aziz, secretary to the president.

On the Tanzanian side, the talks were attended by Salim Ahmad Salim, minister of foreign affairs; Muhiddin Kimario, minister of defense and national service; (Muhammad Faqih), minister of state in the Zanzibar Government; Pius N'gwandu, minister of manpower development: (Jilman Runhanda), Foreign Ministry under secretary; 'Abdallah as-Suwaydi, Tanzanian ambassador to Egypt; and (Rafeil Cruso), director of the Middle East and Asia desk at the Tanzanian Foreign Ministry.

The two presidents discussed the African and international issues of joint interest, and reviewed the current serious problems in the world as a result of the renewal of the cold war and confrontations between the two superpowers. The two presidents reiterated their strong believe that respect for international law and the UN Charter is the only means of realizing peace, security, and stability in the world. They highlighted the extremely important role that the Nonaligned Movement can play in limiting tension and contributing toward finding peaceful solutions to disputes.

On African issues, the two presidents reiterated their adherence to the principles and aims of the OAU. They agreed on the need to work to strengthen the OAU so that it can play its pioneering role in solving African issues, and in realizing African unity and solidarity in the service of the people of the continent.

The two presidents devoted great attention to the Namibian issue. They expressed their concern over the lack of progress toward a solution to this problem. They affirmed their support for the Namibian people in their struggle for national independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole legitimate representative.

The two presidents also rejected all attempts seeking to put conditions for the achievement of Namibia's independence and stressed the need for the implementation without delay of UN Security Council Resolution No 435 issued in 1978 which constitutes the acceptable basis for the settlement of the issue. The two presidents denounced South Africa's repeated aggressions against the frontline states, affirming the need to extend help and support to these states in order to help them against the aggression to which they are subjected.

The two presidents criticized the barbaric operations of oppression which the Pretoria regime is carrying out against the South African people, and the policy of the establishment of entities under the cloak of racist colonialism. They reiterated their solidarity with the South African people in their struggle against the system of apartheid and racial segregation.

In dealing with the Western Sahara issue, the two presidents called for the need to implement the OAU resolutions. On the Chadian issue, the two president expressed the hope that the disputing brothers in Chad would reach an acceptable formula for achieving national reconciliation, safeguarding their country's independence and territorial integrity, and ensuring that it will not be subjected to external aggression. They also reiterated their support for the OAU's efforts in solving the dispute.

On the situation in the Horn of Africa, the two presidents called for the need to achieve stability in the region, straightening the situation, and achieving an understanding among the countries in the region based on the principles of regional cooperation, good neighborliness, and peaceful coexistence.

President Mubarak congratulated President Nyerere for the conclusion of the Arusha Declaration by the presidents of Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda. He also praised President Nyerere's important role in this respect.

The two presidents dealt with the Middle East issue and the Palestinian problem with great concern. They affirmed the urgent need to realize a comprehensive, permanent, and just peace in the Middle East — peace that is based on OAU and UN resolutions — in order to bring about a complete Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories that were occupied after the 1967 aggression, and to recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to self-determination and to establish their state on their soil under the leadership of the PLO.

The two presidents also condemned the Israeli policy of establishing settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, given that this policy poses a threat to the peace efforts for the attainment of a lasting solution to the problem and is a violation of UN resolutions, the Geneva conventions, and international law.

On the Lebanese issue, the two presidents affirmed the need for complete and immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory in accordance with the 1982 UN Security Council Resolutions 506 and 508, and stressed their support for all efforts to realize Lebanese national reconciliation. They affirmed their support for the legitimate Lebanese Government's endeavors to preserve Lebanese independence, territorial integrity, and sovereignty.

The two presidents expressed their profound concern for the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war, as it poses a threat to security in the region and to world peace and stability. They reiterated the need for a speedy settlement fo the conflict by peaceful means.

The two presidents reviewed bilateral relations and ways of promoting them, particularly in the sphere of economic, technical, and cultural cooperation, as well as cooperation between the two countries for the realization of the aspirations of the peoples in the two countries.

They emphasized that the special importance of this cooperation is based not only on the historical and traditional relations which bind Egypt to Tanzania, but also on the fact that the two countries belong to the Nile Basin.

President Husni Mubarak expressed thanks and appreciation for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to him during his official visit to Tanzania by President Julius Nyerere, the Tanzanian Government, and the fraternal Tanzanian people.

President Husni Mubarak extended an official invitation to President Julius Nyerere to visit Egypt. The invitation was accepted by his excellency with gratitude, and its date will be set later through diplomatic channels.

Zanzibar President Mwinyi Appoints Chief Minister

EA061756 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Zanzibar — Interim Chairman of the Revolutionary Council in Zanzibar and President of Zanzibar Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi today appointed Seif Shariff Hamadi as chief minister. The appointment takes effect today.

Ndugu Hamadi, who is the head of the Department of Economy and Planning in the Secretariat of the National Executive Committee, previously served as minister of education of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar.

U.S.-Backed 'Boer Savagery' Blocks Peace in Namibia

EA061938 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1500 GMT 6 Feb 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The editor of *DAILY NEWS*, the government paper, today remind that when more than 10,000 Boer troops invaded an area of southern Angola in December last year, the Pretoria regime claimed that it was combating SWAPO freedom fighters who had resolved to enter Namibia. But the editor explains that it has now become evident that the Boers' intentions was to perpetuate their savage occupation of part of Angola.

More evidence of this Boer campaign of trying to destabilize Angola comes in the Angolan Government statement which says: Boer troops are still present in the southern Angolan regions of (Chandongo), Cuvelai, Kiteve, Mupa, Shamutete, and Caiundo. When the Boers claim that they are withdrawing their troops from Angola, these are blatant lies, the editor of the government paper stresses.

The *DAILY NEWS* also explains that as a result of this situation a peaceful solution to the Namibian crisis will not be found soon. This is why the editor also expresses great anxiety at a statement by Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, that a solution to the Namibian crisis will soon be reached.

The editor argues this point by considering five issues. The first relates to what the Reagan administration calls a policy of true solidarity with the Boers. Secondly, this is an election year in the

United States, and nothing could better explain the recent visit by Mr Crocker to southern Africa than that of assisting South Africa to destabilize neighboring countries. Thirdly, the United States in 1981 opposed a UN resolution condemning South Africa's invasion of Angola. The fourth point is that the United States has commended claims by the Boers that they were withdrawing their troops in Angola, which in reality are complete lies. Lastly there is the issue of the linkage of the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola, which is used by the United States as a means toward a solution to the Namibian issue.

After pointing out and considering all these issues, the editor emphasizes that it is not possible to achieve peaceful solution in Namibia as long as Boer savagery is supported by some superpowers.

CAMEROON

President Biya Appoints New Cabinet for Second Term

AB041450 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] The head of state, Paul Biya, has signed a decree naming a new cabinet and members of government. Appointments made are as follows:

Minister of:	
Armed Forces	Gilbert Andze Tchoungui
Justice and Keeper of the Seals	Andre Ngongang Ouandji
Town Planning	Daouda Youssoufa
Minister Delegate at the Presidency in Charge of Relations	Joseph Zambo
[words indistinct] Youth and Sports	Mbombo Njoya
Foreign Affairs	Felix Tonye Mbog
Minister Delegate for Foreign Affairs	Aminou Oumarou
Territorial Administration	Simon Nkamzang
(?National Education)	Rene Ze Nguele
Ministers in Charge of Special Functions at the Presidency	Georges Ngando and Joseph Charles Doumba
Higher Education and Scientific Research	Gilbering Bol Alima
[words indistinct]	Limangana Tori
Social Affairs	Mme Delphine Tsanga
Posts & Telecommunications	Robert Bella Mbappe
Housing & Town Planning	Abdoulaye Babale
Transport	Albert Ngome Kome
Information & Culture	Francois Sengat-Kuoh
Equipment	Thomas Dakayi Kamga
Agriculture	Sadou Hayatou
Computer Sciences & (?Contracts)	Daniel Kangue
Minister Delegate at the General Inspectorate & Administrative Reform	Samuel Awunti Joseph
Minister in Charge of Women's Rights	Mme (Yaho Boubacari)
Commerce & Industry	Edouard (Nimo) Ongolo
Labor and Social Insurance	Dr Joseph Fofe
Public Health	Prof Victor Anomah-Ngu
Mines and Power	[Name indistinct]
Vice Minister of Agriculture	Solomon Mfor Ngwei
Vice Minister of Education	Mme Dorothy Njeuma
Vice Minister of Plan and Territorial Administration	Mme Elisabeth Tankeu
Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry	Michel Namaya
Vice Minister of Public Health	Mme [name indistinct]

Details of other nominations will be brought to you later in our subsequent bulletins.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Kolingba Reopens University, Schools 6 Feb

AB061620 Paris AFP in English 1543 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Bangui, Feb 6 (AFP) — Universities and schools opened again here today after being closed last week because of a student strike. Central African Republic head of state Andre Kolingba ordered the temporary closure of the university and all the capital's colleges and secondary schools last Tuesday. He also suspended the activities of the country's National Union of Students and Union of School Students.

Students and pupils wishing to continue their studies were allowed to register on Saturday and classes began today. The students decided to strike because of a government decision to introduce payment of fees on demand, recruitment for the Civil Service and entrance examinations for student grants.

CHAD

Explanation of 'Third Man' Sought From France

LD062222 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Chad is asking France for an explanation. President Hissein Habre's government is asking the Paris authorities for clarification on the issue of the third man referred to by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on Sunday during his talks with Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations.

GABON

GDR Seeks To Establish Diplomatic Relations

AB061216 Dakar PANA in French 1145 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Libreville, 6 Feb (AGP/PANA) — The GDR ambassador to Cameroon, Mr Raeschki, arrived on Saturday afternoon. He was mandated by his country to pave the way for the establishment of diplomatic, political, and economic relations between Gabon and the GDR, it was learned at the Gabonese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

GHANA

West German Bank To Provide DM40 Million Loan

AB041058 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Ghana is to receive a 40 million Deutsche mark loan, about 440 million cedis, from a West German development bank. Under the agreements of the loan, the Gihoc [Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation] Pharmaceutical Company is to get 13 million Deutsche marks for its operations, while the Accra City Council is to get 9 million Deutsche marks to improve sanitation. The loan agreements were signed in Bonn recently. A member of the board of directors of the bank, (Klaus Beck), initialled for the bank, while S.K.A. Sennoh, Ghana's charge d'affaires, signed for Ghana.

Speaking at the ceremony, Mr (Beck) hoped more agreements would follow the successful completion of projects being sponsored by his bank in Ghana. Mr Sennoh thanked the bank for its interest in Ghana and hoped this friendly relationship would be strengthened further.

Technical Cooperation Agreement Signed With Brazil

AB051105 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Ghana is to benefit from Brazilian technology transfer in various agricultural fields. This follows a partnership agreement signed between the two countries under a technical cooperation pact. Disclosing this to newsmen on arrival in Accra from Brazil, the acting secretary for agriculture, Mr Charles Annon, said areas covered by the agreement include irrigation technology, sugarcane-alcohol technology, and cocoa-, coffee-, and bean-storage technology.

Mr Annon, who led a five-man delegation to Brazil, noted that the only solution to the country's agricultural problems is the transfer of appropriate technology to harness its rich natural resources. He said Brazil has much to offer Ghana in terms of simple appropriate technology, and that this is just the beginning of such assistance. Mr Annon announced that Brazilian irrigation experts will arrive in the country by the end of this month to train Ghanaians in the design and construction of canals and dams.

Touching on the cocoa industry, Mr Annon said a cocoa and coffee center would be set up where all local enterpreneurs can benefit from the exchange of technical personnel. He was optimistic that Ghana would be self-sufficient in food production by 1986.

PNDC Member, U.S. Envoy Open Amity Society Branch

AB061025 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] coordinating secretary, Mr P.V. Obeng, has called for true friendship among nations based on mutual trust and respect for each other's sovereignty. Such friendship, he said, should eliminate all forms of injustice and inequality. Mr Obeng was speaking at the inauguration of the Tema branch of the Ghana-American Friendship Association.

He observed that as a nation in difficulty, it is now time for Ghana to realize the true value of friendship. The United States, Mr Obeng noted, has proved a good friend by assisting Ghana in many ways. He called on members of the association not to create an impediment; instead, they should use the association to address themselves to problems and help to improve the living standards of the underprivileged in the society.

The U.S. ambassador to Ghana, Mr Robert Fritts, said his government is convinced of the hard times ahead for Ghana. He gave an assurance that the country can always count on the United States for assistance. Mr Fritts was happy that the relations between the two countries have improved for their mutual benefit. He said he would do his best to strengthen and maintain this good relationship, since there is a lot to be gained from it. Mr Fritts cited the liberalization in the procedure for granting U.S. visa to Ghanaians as one of the positive steps toward unity and true friendship. On food aid, he disclosed that Ghana would soon receive 27,000 metric tons of food from the United States. The aid is about 22 percent of a package meant for six African countries facing food problems.

The chairman for the occasion, Mr Robert Ocron, managing director of Mankwazi group of companies, urged members of the association to learn from the American's creativity, hard work, and sense of duty, which have made their country what it is today.

PNDC Delegations Leave for Bulgaria, Belgium

AB061021 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Warrant Officer J. Buadi, and Lieutenant Colonel Asese Jima, flew to Bulgaria yesterday for a visit at the invitation of that country's government. The aim is to develop and strengthen the mutual relations between the two countries.

They will be away for 2 weeks. The secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchwer, has also flown to Brussels, Belgium, to attend a meeting of the ACP [African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries]-EEC Council of Ministers. He will be away for a week.

NIGERIA

Government To Continue Break in Relations With Israel

AB061840 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Nigeria will not renew diplomatic relations with Israel. Exchanging views with some senior editors in Lagos today, the external affairs minister, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, explained that the break in diplomatic ties would continue as long as Israel

flirted with apartheid South Africa. He also accused Israel of giving the racists the necessary aid for the suppression of the blacks in the territories.

On Chad, Dr Gambari said that Nigeria would continue to look for lasting solutions. He stressed that Nigeria was worried about the involvement of foreign powers in the internal affairs of Chad.

Dr Gambari stated that the Ministry of External Affairs would cooperate with the Ministries of Information and Internal Affairs for better flow of news to media houses.

SENEGAL

Commentary on Expulsion of Iranian Diplomats

AB061930 Paris AFP in French 1431 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Dakar, 6 Feb (AFP) — The pro-government Senegalese daily newspaper, *LE SOLEIL*, said in its Monday edition that the closure of the Iranian Embassy in Dakar and the expulsion of "Iranian diplomats who entered the country illegally, is merely an act of sovereignty aimed at restoring the normal course of events."

Asserting that the closure of the Iranian Embassy at the end of January "does not yet constitute a break in diplomatic relations" between the two countries, the paper noted, however, that "Senegal cannot be held responsible for this unfortunate development in relations between Dakar and Teheran."

According to the *LE SOLEIL* editorial, this decision by the Senegalese authorities is the sign of "a serious end to relations which had for some time now been treading unconventional paths, or rather paths that are at least foreign to diplomacy, and the noble mission of rapprochement between peoples and nations."

Reasserting Senegal's refusal to "take lessons from anyone" and its readiness and its openess to participate in "any work of human cooperation based on mutual respect and mutual benefit in an atmosphere of cordial trust and brotherly friendship," the paper wrote that "Senegal is not only a citadel of Islam, but is — and especially so — a bastion of belief in God, a land of tolerance and liberty, a country of law, and an organized state."

The Senegalese authorities accused personnel of the Iranian Embassy of spreading "fundamentalist propaganda" within Senegalese Muslim communities and within the Lebanese Muslim community in Senegal and of financing Senegalese associations and papers and also of increasing its number without permission and organizing trips to Mecca for Senegalese nationals in spite of several warnings.

For its part the *TAKUSAAN* newspaper, an evening daily close to the Senegalese Democratic Party (opposition), which is published in Dakar, explained that the closure of the Iranian Embassy is due to Dakar's stand in the Iran-Iraq conflict that, it writes, "is by far in favor of Baghdad, which is also supported by moderate Arab countries like Saudi Arabia; and this certainly has an influence on Dakar's Middle East policy."

"Saudi Arabia, Iraq, the United States, and France," the *TAKUSAAN* wrote in particular, "were surely not in favor of cooperation between Iran and Senegal, especially at a time when the banner of Islam is being raised more and more by large groups all over the country."

For the *TAKUSAAN* the fact that the foreign policies of Dakar and Teheran "are rigorously opposed" and the fact that the Senegalese state was worried about visits by Senegalese citizens to Iran "upon the invitation of the Islamic Government" also constitute explanations for this closure of the Iranian Embassy.

UPPER VOLTA

UN's Perez de Cuellar Interviewed During Visit

AB022245 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] The UN secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, who arrived in our country last Tuesday, left Ouagadougou this morning for Senegal.

During his stay in Upper Volta, Javier Perez de Cuellar met with the authorities of our country and discussed with them the contribution which the United Nations can make to our country, whose needs were defined by Comrade President Thomas Sankara.

The visit of the UN secretary takes place at a particularly important moment for our country, which has been elected, as you know, a nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council. Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar visited certain projects, including the Ofnacer [the National Cereals Bureau] and the university, where he inaugurated the Higher Institute of Health Sciences Complex, which was built through the assistance of the international organization.

Thus, after a farewell visit to the comrade chairman of the National Revolutionary Council, Mr Perez de Cuellar went to the Presidential Lounge of the airport where he gave the following press conference:

[Begin recording] [Question by unidentified reporter] Your Excellency, Mr Secretary General, you have ended your visit to the Upper Volta. You were able to hold talks with the highest state authorities and you have visited projects which benefited from UN agency contributions. Could you comment on the outcome of your visit to Upper Volta?

[Perez de Cuellar] First of all, I would like to express mu satisfaction and gratitude — satisfaction, because I think the results of this visit have been positive, in the sense that there is perfect coordination between the Upper Voltan authorities and the experts including, of course, the resident representative of the United Nations in his capacity as the coordinator of the UN framework in Upper Volta. As you know, they have held several talks in which they have drawn up priorities and identified the areas of real immediate interest in order to meet the economic situation in your country. There is therefore a real coordination. Pressing problems have been identified, as well as medium- and

long-term problems. And for all this, we have promised and pledged the closest cooperation of the UN system. And as you know, that is what I have had in mind since the beginning, that is, since 15 January, when I made that appeal to donor countries in order to get these countries to assist in the priority programs of developing countries in Africa, and especially the countries of this subregion perhaps most affected by the drought. Therefore, in addition to the food problem, which is the most pressing and immediate problem, we reviewed the two major programs of the government for which we intend to give, to the best of our ability, the greatest technical, economic and possibly financial assistance.

[Reporter] Your Excellency, you have been able to see and feel the determination of our people to ensure their own future. Do you think the United Nations can give more substantial aid to Upper Volta during 1984?

[Perez de Cuellar] We are aware of the degree to which the Upper Voltan Government and people are determined as much as possible to resolve their problems through self-reliance. We, therefore, feel more obliged to assist your country and to help it in its efforts, since there is nothing more encouraging to the United Nations, as well as to the donor countries, than to see that a government of a people wants as much as possible to resolve their problems without resorting to external aid. But, of course, almost none of the developing countries are in a position to solve their problems themselves, since there is a lack of capital and technology. This is the reason why there is a need for a large dose of two things, namely, finance and technology. And this is what your government wants, while at the same time it makes the maximum effort to get the Upper Voltan people to play the major role.

[Reporter] In your reply you talked about the problems you raised with our authorities concerning the drought and ways of finding a solution to it. You also promised to see that the United Nations gives more assistance to Upper Volta. Do you think that the Upper Volta can count on the goodwill of UN agencies such as the World Bank?

[Perez de Cuellar] Well, I think we must clearly understand how the UN system works. Even though the World Bank is an agency of the United Nations, it does not receive instructions from the UN secretary general. I cannot, therefore, just give a call to the director general of that Bank and say: Please give a loan to this or that country. As you know, the bank is governed by a board of governors that is constituted by various governments. The process for a loan, therefore, is more complex than that. But I have made up my mind to plead with the authorities of the World Bank to be more flexible and more understanding — not only to this country but to all the countries I have visited — toward the problems facing this part of Africa. This means that I will appeal to them not to grant loans to developing countries according to the normal banking criteria — the bank should not only verify to see whether a project is profitable or not, but also should look at the social benefit of the project, including the project you have in mind in this country.

[Reporter] Your Excellency, you stated that the World Food Program [WFP] has planned a large-scale agricultural project in Upper Volta. Could you tell us the exact nature of this project and the progress made so far?

[Perez de Cuellar] I am afraid I am not in a position to tell you, because again this institution's programs are not directly under my control. All that I can tell you now is that the WFP is currently planning to give immediate food aid to your country.

[Reporter] Among the priority projects presented to you by the Upper Voltan Government is the Tambao project. In what form are you going to grant assistance for that project?

[Perez de Cuellar] As you know, the United Nations has its constraints. The United Nations Development Program [UNDP] is involved in the feasibility studies of that project. Of course, the amount of money involved in the project is quite big, and the United Nations alone cannot finance everything. But as I have already indicated, I hope to plead with the World Bank to be flexible in granting you a loan. But the UNDP, through its resident representative here, will help you finish the feasibility studies in all its aspects. [end recording]

Canada Makes 5-Year Aid Pledge to SADCC

MB070754 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Canada is to give the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] about 32 million kwacha over a period of 5 years for other assistance, apart from its aid to individual members of SADCC. That is according to a press statement from the Canadian High Commission in Lusaka. The aid will cover food security, agriculture, [word indistinct], energy, transport, anb communications, as well as human resource development.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Swears In 3 Provincial Commissars

MB061444 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] At the Futungo de Belas this morning, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, swore in the three provincial commissars who were appointed under the terms of the decrees of 31 January 1984. Zeferino Estavao Juliano, (Jorge Barros), and Gomes were appointed provincial commissars of Uige, Cabinda, and Zaire respectively.

The new provincial commissars swore allegiance to the MPLA-Labor Party and the fatherland, and agreed to comply with the laws that govern the People's Republic of Angola. The ceremony was attended by government officials and high-ranking officials of the Presidency of the Republic.

CSSR Envoy Brings Dos Santos Husak Message

MB061458 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, today received a messsage from Gustav Husak, Czechoslovak head of state. The message was carried by Milos Vesely, the Czechoslovak ambassador accredited to our country, who exchanged views with the Angolan head of state.

Cooperation Protocol With Yugoslavia Signed

MB061245 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] A mutual cooperation protocol was signed yesterday between the MPLA-Labor Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] at the end of talks which the two sides held for several days in Luanda.

The protocol was signed by Comrade Henriques Santos Onambue, the secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee for state and legal affairs, and by Dobroslav Culafic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

Yesterday morning the Yugoslav official held a press conference at which he reviewed the talks with Angolan officials and expressed his country's condemnation of the war of aggression that the racist South African regime is waging against the People's Republic of Angola.

On his visit to our country, Dobroslav Culafic said that it was aimed at promoting the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples, parties, and governments of our respective countries. The Yugoslav official also expressed his satisfaction at having been received the day before yesterday by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the party and president of the Republic, and said that the talks held in Luanda, which led to the signing of the mutual cooperation protocol between the two parties, were excellent.

Regarding Yugoslav policy on southern Africa, Dobroslav Culafic reaffirmed his country's determination to support the just struggle of Namibian people led by their revolutionary vanguard, SWAPO.

Present at the signing ceremony were Comrade Andre Pitra Petroff, secretary of the party Central Committee for production; Comrade Antonio Jacinto, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee; and Angolan Ambassador to Yugoslavia Francisco Romao da Silva.

Lara, Jorge Receive Visiting Delegations

MB061207 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Three delegations from leagues and associations of friendship with the peoples arrived in Angola several days ago to assess on the spot the consequences of the war of aggression carried out by South Africa against our country. The delegation which came from Mozambique, Congo, and the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, have already held talks with Lucio Lara, the secretary of the party Central Committee for organization, and Comrade Paulo Teixeira Jorge, the foreign affairs minister. The talks dealt with bilateral issues, particularly the concrete support to be rendered to the Angolan people, who are victims of imperialist attacks.

Network of 'Counterrevolutionaries' Said Dismantled

MB070903 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The network of counterrevolutionaries responsible for the July 1983 explosion which killed a number of people registered at the railway line linking the city of Luena to the municipality of Luau has been detected and dismantled by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA]. This was revealed by ANGOP. (?Two) of the counterrevolutionaries, who carried out other criminal actions apart from the one mentioned above, were presented to the residents of Luena the day before yesterday during anniversary celebrations for the launching of the armed struggle for the national liberation.

According to information received by ANGOP from authorized sources, the bandits were responsible for the collection of information and [word indistinct] which they subsequently passed on to the counterrevolutionaries in the bush. They also used their influence with certain authorities of (Sacassanje) for subversive acts and distribution of UNITA propaganda. As a result, the ward fell victim to kidnappings and murders, as well as to wild destruction of social property such as schools, hospitals, public establishments, and other institutions.

Defense Minister Speaks on Armed Struggle Holiday
MB050955 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1024 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Speech by Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, defense minister, at a rally at Luanda's Kazenga Square to mark the 23d anniversary of the national armed liberation struggle day — live]

[Excerpts] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola and supreme commander of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola; comrade members of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party; comrade members of the Luanda party provincial committee; comrade members of the Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the party youth organization; comrade members of the government and mass organizations; comrade surviving combatants of 4 February; Your Excellencies, members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the People's Republic of Angola; comrades of the Africa-Asia People's Solidarity Organization; comrade Pioneers; Luanda residents; and dear guests:

Before giving the speech marking this date, I would like to present the new members of the Luanda party provincial committee. The full members of the Luanda provincial party committee are: (Ireneu) Agostinho Neto; Joao Tuta; Pedro de Castro van Dunem (Loi), who is absent on a working mission [applause]; (Antonio Gaspar Ramos Duluka); Pedro Saldanha Magalhaes; (Jaime Magalemo da Costa Carneiro); (Maria Rufina da Cruz Gomes Santos); Tito Armando dos Santos; (Pedro da Silva Feijo Sobrinho); (Manuel do Rosario Lopes Panonhi); Manuel Joao Neto; (Antonio Bartolomeu Quifofo); Mariano Bernardino Machado; Maria Teresa Fernandes; Antonio Lopes do Rosario (Nasser); Manuel Custodio Rodrigues; (Manuel da Fonseca Pinheiro); (Regino Antonio da Silva); Paulo Pedro Domingos; Horacio Braz da Silva; (Luis Manuel Jose Truquao Forte); (Bernardo Leitao F. Diogo Leilo Quisua); Joao de Castro Cunha; Jose Carlos do Amaral; Joao Batista Coutinho Octavio; Armindo Francisco; Fernando Nogeuira Fernando Silva; Joao Manuel Tembia; (Domingos Hernardo Hebu); Antonio de Jesus Pedro Bravo; (Jose Alberto Quipungo); (Joao Pedro Munguji); (Joaquim da Silva Matias); Antonio Paulino Dias; and Joao Francisco Cristovao. The candidate members of the party provincial committee are: (Jose Antunes Naawaya), Francisco Ferreira Neto, Joaquim Andre Simao, Alberto de Almeida and Venancio da Moura. The coordinator of the Luanda party provincial committee is Comrade (Mariano da Costa Garcia Kuku), who is a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and Luanda provincial commissioner. [applause] The deputy coordinator of the party provincial committee is Comrade Joao Henriques Garcia Cabelo Branco, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party. [applause] The coordinator of the Department for Organization is (Jose Alberto Chipungo). [applause] The coordinator of the ideological work is (Pedro da Silva Feijo Sobrinho). [applause] The coordinator of both the Department for Production and the Department for Economic and Social Development is (Joao Manuel Tembia). [applause] The coordinator of the Department for State and Judicial Affairs is (Paulo Pedro Domingos). [applause] The coordinator of the Department for Finance and Administration is (Mariano Bernardino Machado). [applause] The coordinator of the Department for Support to Mass and Social Organizations is (Antonio de Jesus Ferreira Bravo). [applause] The coordinator of the Control Commission and head of the General Secretariat ad interim is (Manuel Custodio Rodrigues). [applause]

Comrades, I think that you can still recall that at midnight, 11 November 1975, while our late president Comrade Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto was proclaiming our independence before Africa and the world, imperialism's guns, in the hands of the Angolan Peoples Union-Angolan National Liberation Front and mercenaries, were indiscriminately firing different caliber shells against the outskirts of Luanda city. They even reached the place where they were defeated at the historic battle of Quifangondo. After their defeat at Quifangondo, they were unable to reach Luanda itself. In the south, the invading column of South Africans and mercenaries was also unable to reach Luanda. They were repulsed by our glorious Armed Forces, our people, and the internationalist aid of our Cuban comrades and colleagues, as well as other countries who, seeing our gains threatened, came to our support at our request.

Nine years have passed since independence, and imperialism is not disarming. It is increasingly planning actions to destroy our revolutionary gains. Using as its spearhead in southern Africa the heinous apartheid regime, imperialism organizes armed puppet gangs which cause death and destruction among our people and provokes direct military clashes between our forces and those of Pretoria's regular army. These clashes began before our independence, and the enemy was expelled from the areas he occupied. This notwithstanding, the enemy again invaded our territory in 1981 through Cunene Province. This occupation continues until now, in spite of the condemnation of the Pretoria regime's attitude from all corners of the world. These warlike actions of pure banditry by the South African rulers and their loyal lackeys — the UNITA puppet gangsters and others, led by traitor Jonas Savimbi, who truly served the Pide-DGS security services of Portuguese colonialism — are part of the strategy of the U.S. Administration to weaken our revolution and create a neocolonial independence, which has already been rejected by our people.

As if the occupation of parts of Cunene Province were not enough, attempting to bring more zones under their occupation, the South African racists stepped up their brutal actions, and more history was written, as the clashes which lasted more than 20 days were bloody ones. Our forces at the front, the glorious fighters at Cahama, Mulondo, Cuvelai, and Caiundo, successfully countered this escalation of South African aggression. In this full-scale incursion into our Republic, the South African

racists used modern, sophisticated war equipment, including scores of Mirage, Buccaneer, and Impala aircraft; long-range, 155-mm howitzers capable of shooting nuclear warheads; Puma and Alouette helicopters; tanks and armored cars; and many other pieces of South African and U.S.-made military equipment as well as arms from some other NATO member countries. They also used toxic agents and three motorized infantry brigades. Their aircraft made as many as 100 daily sorties over our territory, reaching areas as deep as 200 km in our territory.

This is a general overview of imperialist actions against the People's Republic of Angola and its people. The damage inflicted in these operations reached $10 billion or more. They cost thousands of lives.

Imperialism does not, however, stop here. Its ambitions are even more expansionist. It promotes wars and creates hotbeds of tension throughout the world. At this moment, imperialism is engaged in deploying medium-range missiles in Europe, thereby evoking protest and indignation by the peoples of the various European countries. It creates hotbeds of tension and provokes wars in southern Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America, where it recently shed the blood of Grenadian patriots on the soil of the sovereign republic of Grenada. You can, comrades, see the murderous fury of repugnant international imperialism, which has its headquarters at the White House in Washington.

What are we to do in the face of this? Should we give up? [Crowd: No!] We must defend ourselves as our late immortal guide, the comrade president Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, instructed us. We must find a suitable response to these provocations.

Our sacrifices have lasted 23 years now, and we can be proud of ourselves, as we have achieved a number of victories. We defeated Portuguese colonialism during 14 years of arduous combat which was full of sacrifices. We have achieved victories against the armed puppet gangs and have also scored victories over the South African racists. Our results have been reported on our radio and in the press. We must acknowledge that these victories reflect the gallantry, determination, and bravery of the glorious combatants of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola and the People's Defense Organization. We have already gone through difficult phases of our revolution. Now we cannot surrender our dignity to anyone from anywhere. I repeat: We have already gone through difficult phases of our revolution, and now we cannot surrender our dignity to anyone from anywhere.

The revolutionary vigor of 4 February 1961 should and must serve as an example of the militancy of our entire people by upholding the flame of the dawn of 4 February 1961, which was lighted by some survivors present here today. We must keep alive the revolutionary vigor and vision of 4 February 1975, when the people unanimously welcomed at the airport in Luanda, then called the Carvelo Lopes Airport and now known as the 4 February Airport, the immortal guide as soon as he landed here. This revolutionary vigor must be kept alive at this moment in order to defend the integrity of our fatherland. Our revolution is being threatened and we must defend it.

Our party leadership has defined 1984 as the Year of Defense and Production. This means that we must wage war to defend the economy and to develop an economy which must support the war. These are the two important tasks which we must implement and rigorously perform at this moment. The first task, which is as important as the second one, entails defending our country at any price, for without defending our territorial integrity, we cannot plan an economy able to support the war which is being imposed on us by international imperialism. The second task, mentioned earlier, is as essential as the first one. For without production, it is impossible for anyone to supply basic commodities to our people. In some areas, due to the insecurity affecting both people and commodities, it is not possible to carry out production because of the terrorist actions of our enemies. In other areas, it is possible to carry out production. It is a pity that the production being carried out in such areas is so small and is therefore insufficient to complement the products imported by our government. Unfortunately, some of these imported goods are also diverted to the black market by individuals whom we call counterrevolutionaries. Our honest people will have to be vigilant and denounce those enemies of our people and our revolution, who want to enrich themselves at the expense of honest workers and peasants so that tomorrow they can become the exploiters of our people.

A few moments ago, we mentioned the complaints of our people about the scarcity of this or that commodity, particularly the scarcity of basic commodities. In order to solve this problem, it is imperative that we increase production in all production sectors. This means that we must increase production of coffee, beans, cassava, palm oil, peanut oil, sunflower oil, cotton, banana oil, diamonds, and other products. We must increase production of any commodity which we can export abroad so that we can import milk, clothing, medicines, spare parts, and other indispensable items of equipment which we need in our country. This is what we must do. What the government is importing is not enough. We must also meet the expenses of the war which compels us to use large sums of our foreign currency which could be used to improve our people's standard of living. The low prices of our products in the international market is a further factor contributing to our people's low standard of living. We must thus take note of these factors.

Dear comrades and compatriots, I hope that I have clearly stressed the need for us to increase production. Let us engage ourselves wholeheartedly in this task, which is certainly important to our social well-being. You will excuse me for repeating the successes which we have achieved against the armed UNITA puppet gangs and also against the invading South African Army, which has invaded our country. The comrade president who is the supreme Armed Forces commander has already stressed this in his New Year's message. I would also like to take this occasion to mobilize the whole people to defend the country and the revolution. As we have often said, there is a need to incorporate the youth into the Armed Forces to defend our threatened country. It is necessary to wage war in order to end war. We must defend ourselves. We must unite the Armed Forces and the militia so that we can resist the imperialist onslaught which the enemy is attempting to carry out against us.

FALA Communique Marks Event

MB031616 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Communique from the Operations Office of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola on 25 January on the occasion of the 24 January Armed Forces Day — place not given]

[Text] 1. Words can neither explain victories nor justify defeats: Facts speak for themselves. According to the comrade president of the party and the commander in chief of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA], through combat the Armed Forces have been expressing the anguish and rage of the Angolan people, who do not accept the Cubans. Continuing our general offensive against Cuban and Soviet invaders and the Luanda chieftains, the Armed Forces, representing the wish for liberty of all the Angolan people, carried out many victorious actions to mark 24 January, the 10th anniversary of the death of the first chief of General Staff, Commmander (Kapesi Kafundanga). FALA day is celebrated on 24 January.

Accordingly, on 4 January 1984 our forces captured the commune of Quipeio to the east of (Icunha) Municipality in Huambo Province. A total of 16 members of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] were killed, and 10 automatic weapons, 2 60-mm mortars, and 13 shells were captured. There were no casualties on our side.

On 16 January our forces ambushed and attacked a column of military vehicles between Caala and Huambo, 27 km from Huambo city, causing the confirmed deaths of 25 members of FAPLA and 3 Cubans. A total of 13 military vehicles were destroyed, in addition to a civilian Morris vehicle. Our forces also seized all the goods which were being transported. A member of the FAPLA 545th Battalion named (Antonio Mucheko) was captured. On our side there was one death and two wounded.

On 7 January our forces successfully captured the enemy post of Catata, situated between Malanje and Caculama, where the 39th Brigade forces fled in disarray. A total of 19 small arms and 49,900 kwanza were seized. There were no losses on our side.

On 11 January our forces attacked and seized the enemy post of Muquixe in Malanje. The enemy fled after the first shots were fired. A total of 27 small arms, 1 60-mm mortar, 13 RPG-7's, 52 shells of various calibers, and 144,900 assorted rounds of ammunition were captured, and 2,566 civilians were freed. There were no losses on our side.

On the central front, on 4 January our forces seized the (Bulundua) enemy post. A total of 33 automatic weapons, 180 60-mm mortar shells, and 15 boxes of assorted rounds of ammunition were captured. A total of 41 enemy soldiers were confirmed dead, including (Manuel Sabastiao Mutuokolo), the FAPLA political commissar. There were no losses on our side.

On 17 January we attacked enemy forces moving from Vila Nova to Xangongo. A total of 30 enemy soldiers were confirmed dead, and 22 weapons, 10,565 rounds of ammunition, and 23 rucksacks were captured. On the same day, our forces carried out attacks on (Sambota) post.

2. Special communique:

On 4 January our forces captured the municipality of Nharea. The battle lasted 1 hour and 40 minutes. A total of 44 members of FAPLA, 5 Cuban technicians, and 1 Soviet were killed and a large quantity of weapons were captured. On our side there were three dead and one was slightly wounded. During the same action, two new Mi-24 helicopters were destroyed.

On 9 January the Cuban military adviser of the 7th (RN), named (Utoril Caal), was killed and his military documents captured following an attack on a column of five Ural vehicles along the (Chibala-Dongo) road. All the vehicles were destroyed.

On 10 January two Mi-24 helicopters on reconnaissance flights over Nharea municipality from Bie Province were also shot down by our forces.

On 13 January our forces captured the enemy post along Menongue-Lubango road. A total of 25 FAPLA members and 3 Cubans were killed, and a total of 40 light and heavy weapons were captured in addition to some assorted shells and rounds of ammunition. A total of 2,005 civilians were freed. There were no losses on our side. Following this action, the rail and road bridges were completely destroyed, making traffic between Menongue and Lubango impossible.

On 18 January the 32d Brigade left Luena with the objective of reoccupying (Marco 25) post, where they found our battalions entrenched. The enemy was repulsed and pursued for 30 km. During the fight a total of 25 FAPLA members were confirmed dead and 13 taken prisoner and their weapons captured. On our side we lost one comrade, who died heroically.

At 0600 on 21 January our forces captured the (Mukusueje) position at (Quesebe). The battle lasted for 20 minutes. They seized a total of 320 boxes of AK ammunition, 280 60-mm mortar shells, 11,760 rounds of TKM ammunition, 260 defensive hand grenades, 5,82-mm mortars, 312 assorted weapons, and 3 Racal transceivers with their respective accessories. Our forces also captured 15 FAPLA elements, including Unit Commander (Justo Jervasio), (Jonne Musakwa), Jose Salvador, (Enriques Tito), and (Agostinho Chisala), all with their weapons. A total of 116 FAPLA elements and 8 Cubans were killed. The action culminated with the destruction of a railroad bridge and two road bridges over the (Mukusueje) River. The (Mukusueje) railroad bridge is the second most important bridge in Angola, after the bridge over the Cuanza River. It is worth recalling that Comrade President Savimbi grew up at (Mukusueje).

On 22 January a total of 4 tanks — T-54, T-55, T-62, and PT-76 — were destroyed. Also destroyed were 38 vehicles, including (Ipan), Berliet and Ifa vehicles, along the (Silva Portodar) - Andulo road.

On the morning of 24 January our strategic forces captured the enemy barracks at (Nova Cinza). About 13,200 civilians were under our control at 1500 yesterday. Also, on the same day at 1800, 1930, and 2100, three enemy industrial enterprises in Huambo city were violently attacked by explosive devices planted by our urban guerrillas. This caused deterioration in the political

and military situation in this city and throughout the country. The commanders returned to their base in total safety.

UNITA: 245 Government Troops, 17 Cubans Killed

PA061525 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1427 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Lisbon, 6 Feb (EFE) — Today in Lisbon UNITA announced that it had killed 245 government troops and 17 Cubans in military operations that took place between 21 and 30 January.

UNITA admitted that it had sustained 32 dead and 13 missing during the same period.

According to a communique released today in Lisbon, the UNITA operations were conducted in the provinces of Malanje, Lunda (northwest), Cuanza-Sur, Benguela, Luanda (central-littoral), Huambo, Bie (central), Moxico and Cuando Cubango (east), which comprise more than half of Angola's territory.

During an offensive against Nueva Sintra, 30 km from the city of Bie, a Portuguese civilian was captured in the presence of foreign reporters.

UNITA also said that the government troops supported by Cubans lost 5 helicopters, 9 vehicles, 43 other military vehicles, and a large quantity of weapons.

BOTSWANA

BPU Leader Raps State's Handling of Border Incidents

MB060511 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] The leader of the Botswana Progressive Union [BPU], Mr Daniel Kwele, ended a motorcade demonstration with an attack on the government on a wide range of issues in Gaborone yesterday. Among issues that came under fire at a rally at the Freedom Square in African Mall were the border incidents with Zimbabwe, tourism, and Arable Land Development Program, ALDEP.

He criticized the government's reaction to the reported incident along the troubled border with Zimbabwe and said that Zimbabwe's diplomatic representative in Botswana, whose friendship he said had proved useless and capricious, should be recalled back to Zimbabwe. Mr Kwele referred to the report in a foreign news magazine which had claimed that the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Mogwe, had entered a deal with Zimbabwe to send Zimbabwean refugees back home in exchange for support for his candidacy for the OAU secretary generalship. He described this as lack of sincerity on the part of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party. Mr Kwele's remarks were, however, contrary to what has been widely publicized as a contrived and malicious story. Mr Mogwe told the House of Chiefs recently that the article was both defamatory and insulting. He said no such nomination or sponsorship for his candidacy was ever made by the Government of Botswana, adding that he never ran for the secretary generalship of the OAU.

On the subject of ALDEP, Mr Kwele said farmers should be insured against natural disasters when they take out loans from the National Development Bank, otherwise they would be afraid to take out the loans.

The BPU leader went on to describe the tourist industry as experiencing a crisis in Botswana. However, the senior tourism officer for marketing, Mr Ian Dixon, told the press recently that tourism continues not only to develop but to show a profit. He said in 1982 tourism brought in 31 million pula in foreign currency, while he estimated that in 1983 tourists from all over the world brought in 39 million pula.

BOTSWANA PRESS ASSOCIATION reports say about 400 people attended the rally.

MOZAMBIQUE

Air Force Commander Addresses Troops in Manica

MB061506 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Antonio Hama Thai, the Mozambique Air Force commander, has urged the Mozambique Armed Forces stationed in Manica to combine greater efforts to once and for all annihilate the armed bandits. He was speaking in Chimoio at a recent meeting with officers, non-commissioner officers, and soldiers of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM]. The Mozambique Air Force commander underlined the need for every soldier to gain greater inspiration to fight armed bandits and underlined the need for our forces to identify with our people for success in the battlefield.

NAMIBIA

Territory Force Reports Killing 3 'Terrorists'

MB061800 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] The South-West African Territory Force headquarters in Windhoek has announced that three SWAPO terrorists were shot dead in a skirmish with security forces in eastern Ovambo yesterday. The security forces suffered no casualties. SWAPO terrorists abducted three men and a woman in central Ovambo at the weekend. The security forces are now busy with follow-up operations in the area.

SWAPO's Nujoma Makes Statement on Disengagement

AU061944 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Excerpt] (ANSA) Rome, February 6 — The Namibian liberation front has information showing that South African troops still occupy some territory in southern Angola, South-West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO) leader Sam Nujoma disclosed in Rome today. "We are waiting to see if there is sincerity and honesty in the South African Government's announcement that it is disengaging its troops in Angola," Nujoma said.

Nujoma arrived in Rome today to attend a series of rallies and demonstrations for Namibian independence sponsored by Rome's provincial administration and by the National Committee of Solidarity With the Peoples of Southern Africa.

But even a temporary disengagement of South African troops from Angola, something that regards two "sovereign states", will not lead to a settlement for Namibia unless steps are taken to put a cease-fire into effect as called for the United Nations resolution (435), the SWAPO leader added.

SWAPO, he hastened to add, is ready to discuss ways of implementing the resolution with the South African regime. The U.N. document also calls for democratic elections under world body supervision in Namibia.

Nujoma squelched reports that he is scheduled to meet soon with United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker, saying he had not received any invitation to meet with the Washington official.

The SWAPO president, who will be touring other European capitals, will be in Leghorn Saturday to attend celebrations for the departure of a second Italian solidarity ship to southern Africa.

Commentary Scores Crocker Visit to South Africa

MB062015 Lusaka Voice of Namibia in English 1840 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Station commentary: "Chester Crocker's Recent Visit to South Africa"]

[Text] Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, recently visited South Africa. His visit was part of what the Reagan administration terms a policy of constructive engagement with racist South Africa. What are the implications of this visit to the struggle in Namibia, and to peace and stability in the southern African subcontinent? Let us put the issues in their true perspective.

Chester Crocker is a representative of a government which publicly declared the fascist state of apartheid — South Africa — as its traditional friend and a reliable war ally, while, on the other hand, it declared the true national liberation movement a so-called terrorist movement.

Today the Reagan administration is trying by all means to weaken and destabilize the whole of southern Africa. It is imperative to note that during his visit to South Africa Chester Crocker made it clear that America's policy on the linkage of the withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from Angola with the independence question of Namibia remains unchanged. Obviously, the exploited and oppressed people of Namibia have never known the United States to stand for the liberation of a people either by action or deed. Therefore, Chester Crocker represents a government — the Reagan administration — which is determined to (?aid) racist South Africa in keeping the people of Namibia and South Africa under perpetual bondage of racist oppression and capitalist exploitation. The Reagan administration in Washington is resolved, particularly, to rob SWAPO of its victory. The U.S. Government is even advocating the (?pending) rule about democracy. It is opposed to the holding of free and fair elections in Namibia under United Nations supervision and control.

The visit to South Africa by Crocker only gave the racist Prime Minister Botha and his henchmen around him in Pretoria a green light to go ahead with unilateral declaration of a puppet regime in our country. If a change of heart has now come about, if the United States is now seriously in favor of genuine and desired independence for Namibia, as opposed to any tendency of neocolonialism, SWAPO and the oppressed people of our country welcome the change.

In this crucial stage the Namibian people are determined to sacrifice their lives, and they really accept this challenge with pride. The oppressed people of Namibia have thus come to accept the fact that only through the armed revolution, by talking to the enemy in a language that comes through the barrel of a gun, our freedom and national independence can be attained and granted.

At the same time, the embattled people of Namibia, through SWAPO's leadership, would like to inform the racist regime of South Africa and its imperialist allies that come what may we shall overcome the (?horror). The people of Namibia are, therefore, left with no alternative but to rely on themselves by intensifying the armed liberation struggle already on its intensity [as heard]. The people of Namibia under their vanguard movement — SWAPO — are determined and have the will to fight and liberate themselves from the racist South African domination. Therfore the embattled people of our country are confident of fighting and defeating the enemy. It is in this light that all Namibian patriots have come to look to SWAPO as the one concentrated on the expression of the wishes and aspirations of the Namibian nation. SWAPO and its titular armed wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, pledge to continue and intensify the armed liberation struggle until Namibia is finally rid of South Africa, military occupation, racist oppression, exploitation, and imperialist plunder.

Everything for the struggle. All for victory. Independence or death, we shall win.

SOUTH AFRICA

SADF's Viljoen Returns From 'Operational Area'

MB061330 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] The chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, and five other generals are back in South Africa after a visit to the operational area, where they checked the progress of the government's latest peace initiative. A Defense Force spokesman in Pretoria confirmed that the visit had been to ensure the smooth progress of the initiative plans. During the visit the generals held meeting with Defense Force personnel of all levels to fully inform them of the government's attempts at peace for the area.

On his return Gen Viljoen told our Johannesburg news office that the government's instructions to disengage security forces in southern Angola were being carried out to the letter. The general said he was now waiting to return to discussions between South Africa and Angola, which will determine his further actions.

87 Arrested in Raids on Transkei Townships

MB061512 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1504 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Umtata, Feb 6, SAPA — Transkei police, assisted by members of the Transkei Defence Force, arrested a total of 87 people in an early morning swoop on two major townships near the Transkei capital of Umtata today. In a statement released later, the Transkei police public relations officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Mxolisi Jumba, said the operation was "non-political and merely for reducing crime."

In the "cleaning-up" operation, Col Jumba said, an unspecified quantity of dagga, unlicensed firearms, other unnamed types of dangerous weapons and a quantity of liquor was confiscated. He said 210 members of the Transkei police force were engaged in the operation. He denied that members of the Transkei Defence Force also assisted.

Meanwhile, a spokesman at the Transkei Defence Headquarters here, Colonel G. Galbreith, confirmed that a number of Transkei soldiers were dispatched early today to the two townships to give assistance to a "basically" police operation.

"We conducted joint searches to the aid of the Transkei police, but not in a military-style operation," he said, but declined to give details.

The operation, in which armed soldiers and security police in camouflage uniforms searched houses, began in early today [as received] and was called off after 9 am.

Meanwhile, Col Jumba said some of those arrested were released after questioning, others paid admission of guilt fines and a majority were being held pending their appearance in court on various charges this week.

The operations were conducted in the wake of the discovery of the body of Mr Sabelo Magwentshu, a 30-year-old chartered accountant, who was found bundled in his car with stab wounds early on Thursday at Ngangelizwe.

Riot Police Break Up ANC Memorial Service

MB060828 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Riot police have broken up a meeting at a Merebank church hall near Durban. The memorial service, attended by about 600 people, commemorated the deaths of 11 ANC members killed in a South African raid on Matola in Mozambique. They were killed in January 1981.

Riot police arrived just after the service ended and dispersed the crowd, who were singing freedom songs and dancing. Reports say the police carried Sten guns. Security police are reported to have watched proceedings from the start. They later confiscated all documents relating to the service.

The gathering was addressed by Natal Indian Congress Vice President (M.J. Naidoo), Durban lawyer (Victoria Mxenge), and United Democratic President, Archie Gumede.

ANC Leader Said Directed To Leave Mozambique

MB070610 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Several South African newspapers have reported that the ANC leader, Joe Slovo, has been told to leave Mozambique. One report said Slovo's expulsion was part of the Mozambican president's way of normalizing relations with South Africa after the recent discussions between top officials of both countries.

ZAMBIA

Further Reportage on Visit by Angola's Dos Santos

Dos Santos Address

MB061152 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 06 Feb 84

[Text] At the opening of the talks in Lusaka yesterday between the Angolan and Zambian presidents, the two leaders exchanged speeches, and the host president reaffirmed the identity of views of the two countries on the problems of mutual interest.

In his address, President Kenneth Kaunda expressed his hope of seeing South Africa honor its pledge on reestablishing peace in this tense zone of the African Continent, which is disturbed by the aggressive policy of the Pretoria regime.

In reply, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, made the following speech:

[Begin Dos Santos recording] Illustrious members of the Zambian delegation, dear friends and comrades: I would first like to express thanks for the warm welcome at the airport this morning that was accorded me and the delegation accompanying me by Comrade President Kenneth Kaunda, members of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] Central Committee, Zambian Government officials, and Lusaka residents. We are very glad to observe that we are always welcomed with a great deal of joy and feeling, which reflect the great fraternal feeling between the peoples of Angola and the peoples of Zambia as well as our friendship and cooperation based on common principles of struggle and on mutual respect.

We have once again come to Zambia to express our solidarity with the Zambian people, who under the leadership of UNIP and Comrade Kenneth Kaunda are carrying out the struggle to build a new society that may solve the problems of the Zambian people.

We also want to express our solidarity with the struggle in which all of us, Angolans, Zambians, and Africans, are engaged in the struggle for the total liberation of our continent from colonial and neocolonial domination, in a word, in the struggle against imperialism.

We know that we have been winning victories on all fronts, in the political, military, diplomatic, economic, and social spheres. These victories are the result of the selfless efforts of our peoples, and thanks to their courage and gallantry, we are able to resist the treacherous attacks by the South African Armed Forces and those of their lackeys. Zambia has faced such difficult situations as a result of attacks which had been organized and orchestrated by the South African forces. Angola has also suffered from many such acts of aggression. Other countries in our region have also been victims of the policy of political, military, and economic destabilization being pursued by South Africa. All this notwithstanding, our countries are forging ahead and our institutions are being consolidated in our respective countries, and we are also promoting our multilateral cooperation. The SADCC is a reality. It is slowly but surely fulfilling its objectives.

Comrade President Kaunda told us a short while ago that the SADCC conference held recently in Lusaka as well as the donors conference were successful. Now our enemies are making public statements pledging their desire for peace in order to find lasting solutions to the problems that have been afflicting our zone, namely the conflict in Namibia, where the Namibian people are suffering from South Africa's attacks, their territory is illegally occupied, and they are suffering from colonization. The people of South Africa, where apartheid, racial discrimination, and oppression remain, are also suffering. When positive steps are taken toward securing peace by those who are oppressing peoples, we can wholeheartedly hail such an attitude. For we have always stressed that we are fighting for peace, a peace which may bring social justice, liberty, and independence, and we shall continue to make efforts in order to also achieve successes in the diplomatic field.

We shall not rest as long as the Namibian people have not attained their independence based on UN Security Council Resolution 435. We fully agree with what Comrade President Kaunda said when he told us that our enemies should now be sincere. We have always been sincere in our desire to find peace in southern Africa and have never wanted our zone to be transformed into an area of permanent tension. We have all been attempting to find ways and means of reducing tension in the area and to find just solutions to the problems of Namibia and of apartheid.

Accordingly, we have come here to exchange views on these burning southern African issues and on our bilateral problems of cooperation in all fields as well as to reaffirm common stands on other issues of mutual interest concerning the international situation.

We have brought a small delegation of comrades who are known to you. It includes a member of the Political Bureau, two members of the Central Committee, and other senior officials.

We hope that our visit will be fruitful and that we will be able to hold fruitful discussions. We are also sure that the results of our discussions will ever increasingly strengthen our friendship, our solidarity, and our common struggle for peace and the well-being of our respective peoples.

Thank you very much, Comrade President Kaunda, for your hospitality. [end recording]

Joint Communique Signed

MB061016 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Joint communique on visit by Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos to Zambia issued in Lusaka on 5 February]

[Text] His Excellency Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, and His Excellency Comrade Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of United National Independence Party [UNIP] and president of the Republic of Zambia, met at State House in Lusaka on Sunday, 5 February 1984. The president of the People's Republic of Angola was accompanied by Comrade Juliao Mateus Paulo, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau and state security minister; Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee member and secretary of the Central Committee for foreign affairs; Comrade Paulo Teixeira Jorge, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Andre Miranda, ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to Zambia; Comrade Antonio Jose Maria, presidential secretary for defense and security affairs; Comrade Adolfo Nsikalango, presidential secretary for economic affairs; Comrade Almiro Vaz da Conceicao, presidential secretary for information; and senior party and government officials.

The president of the Republic of Zambia was accompanied by Comrade Mulemba, Central Committee member and secretary general of UNIP; Comrade Mundia, parliament and Central Committee member and prime minister; Comrade Zulu, parliament and Central Committee member and secretary of state for defense and security; Comrade Lisulo, Central Committee member and secretary of the Political and Legal Committee; Comrade (Sikazula), Central Committee member, deputy secretary of the Electoral and Propaganda Committee, and Central Committee member for Lusaka Province; Comrade Mwananshiku, parliament member and minister of defense; Comrade Professor Goma, parliament member and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Dr Meebelo, parliament member and minister of the National Development Planning Commission; Comrade Chomba, parliament member and minister of home affairs; Comrade Boniface Zulu, Zambian ambassador to Angola; and other senior party and government officials.

The meeting between the two presidents, which was held in an atmosphere of full traditional trust, fraternity, and cordiality, reviewed bilateral relations, issues of mutual interest, and the problems affecting southern Africa. They noted with great satisfaction that the bilateral relations between the two countries

are growing stronger and stronger and that the Permanent Joint Commission is pursuing efforts to strengthen them even further. They called on the Permanent Joint Commission to explore and expand cooperation in various fields.

On regional cooperation, the two leaders reaffirmed their dedication to the ideals, objectives, and principles of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC], and expressed their satisfaction at the success of the SADCC annual consultative conference held in Lusaka 2-3 February 1984. They also commended the SADCC ministers, countries, and agencies which contributed to the success of the conference.

The Zambian and Angolan presidents reviewed the political situation in southern Africa and reaffirmed their firm stand that UN Resolution 435/78 remains the only valid basis for Namibia's independence. They called for an immediate implementation of that resolution.

The two presidents expressed concern over the deterioration of the situation in southern Africa as a result of the destabilizing actions of racist South Africa against the independent states of the region, particularly the invasion and occupation of southern Angola by the South African forces. They called on the international community to act immediately to put an end to the situation in order to enable the local peoples to dedicate themselves to the development of their countries.

The two presidents expressed the hope that South Africa is sincere in its recent statements and positions on the efforts to secure peace and find solutions to the problems of the region.

Kaunda Praises Netherlands for Aid to Country
MB070558 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] President Kaunda has thanked the Netherlands for its objectivity in considering Zambia's problems, and for giving aid without attached strings. Dr Kaunda was speaking when the Netherlands minister for development and cooperation, Mrs Eegje Schoo, called on him at State House this evening. He said that Dutch aid was vital to Zambia because of the country's difficult geographical position and the support given to neighboring states to gain independence [as heard]. Mrs Schoo, who came for the just-ended Southern African Development Coordination Conference meeting, said that she visited Netherlands-supported projects in Northwestern Province and was very impressed with the way people tried to improve themselves.

Kaunda Seeks International Aid in Mining, Agriculture
MB060451 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, said Zambia is pushing hard towards self-reliance in the mining, agriculture, health, and education as well as other programs. The president said the country is determined to forge ahead in spite of difficulties it is facing caused by outside factors, like the oil prices, a drop in copper prices, and the high cost of goods.

He called on the international community to assist Zambia in the development of her agriculture and mining industries. The president made the call when World Bank vice president, Willi Wapenhans, called on him at State House. Dr Kaunda said Zambia is facing problems in the mines and it needs urgent measures to rehabilitate them. Mr Wapenhans said the World Bank will provide any required support to Zambia with a hope that a new leaf would be turned in foreign partnership between the Bank and Zambia.

Chinese Help Construct New Party Headquarters
MB070848 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The model of the proposed new party headquarters building was unveiled before His Excellency President Kaunda by Chinese experts in Lusaka, shows an impressive 16-story building sure to become a major conference and tourist center. Once completed, the headquarters will house several Youth and Women's League offices, a spacious conference center, political museum, banquet hall, press center, shops, restaurants, and a post office.

The leader of the Chinese experts, Comrade (Zung Doching), said that the complex would consist of three major buildings facing [words indistinct], and the main building will have a square to accomodate up to 20,000 people.

President Kaunda appealed for continued donations from the public towards the project.

The party, Northern Province, has pledged to continue collecting more donations for the construction of the new party headquarters, which President Kaunda has described as necessary in the coordination of national development projects. Northern Province political secretary, (Aaron Mulemba), said in Kasama that collection of funds for the project was a continuous exercise and called for more donations. The new party headquarters, whose models were unveiled before Dr Kaunda in Lusaka yesterday, is being constructed with Chinese help.

Prime Minister Hails Arab Development Bank Aid
MB061950 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia has hailed the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa for its direct assistance to Africa in general and to Zambia in particular. Mr Mundia also thanked the bank for financing the dual carriageway between Kitwe and Ndola, and for giving the line of credit to the Development Bank of Zambia. The prime minister made the remarks in his office when he met the Arab Bank director of operations, (Rutend Alsad Osman), in his office. The Khartoum-based Mr (Osman), who attended last week's

Southern African Development Coordination Conference meeting in Lusaka, was accompanied by the bank's deputy director of operations, (Kamal Ja'far).

Yugoslav Official Calls for Namibia's Independence

MB070534 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] A top Yugoslav party leader has called on South Africa to start implementing UN Resolution 435 aimed at granting independence to Namibia. Member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of Yugoslavia's League of Communists, Mr Dobroslav Culafic, made the call at Lusaka International Airport when he stopped over on his way to Harare, Zimbabwe. Mr Culafic, who arrived in Luanda, Angola, said that the people of Namibia had the right to decide their own destiny in their own country.

Central Committee member Mungoni Lis welcomed the Yugoslav leader, who is expected to hold official talks on mutual interests during his 1-day stay in Zambia.

ZCTU Urges Removal of Free Services for Leaders

MB060456 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions [ZCTU] has urged the party and its government to take what it called a bold and major policy measure to remove numerous free services being enjoyed by national leaders and parastatal executives in view of the worsening state of the economy. The Congress has said it is unfair for taxpayers to continue subsidizing the party, government, and parastatal officials through the provision of free services such as housing, electricity, water, transport, [word indistinct] and security guards.

In a statement issued after a 2-day general council in Kitwe, the ZCTU said the government would save a substantial amount of money by doing away with such services and plowing the money into development projects designed to benefit the majority of the people. The Congress has also called for effective and corrective measures to reduce mounting unemployment in the country by increasing capital expenditure from the nation's own resources.

Commentary on U.S. Food Aid, Shultz Remarks

MB070952 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Feb 84 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] That Zambia has been named as one of the African countries to receive additional "food aid" from the United States is welcome news indeed given our present situaion.

The main reason for the American Government to help out is because of widespread drought that has hit many African states over the past three years; but we feel that the remarks made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz are quite pertinent and deserve consideration.

Nobody can stop the weather from destroying crops, as in Mozambique where a senior government official reporting on the devastating floods in the south of the country aptly said: "One more disaster has replaced the drought." However, what Mr Shultz observes, that per capita food production in Africa has fallen 20 percent in 20 years because the farmer is not paid the value of his crops, is true. Zambia should therefore not only take solace, but more so use the confidence given in her by the U.S. to bolster "growth-oriented policies."

What Zambia truthfully needs is not "food aid" but the technological know-how to harness and work her "growth-oriented policies" as shown in this year's national budget announcement last Friday. The budget speaks volumes on agriculture as compared to other sectors of the economy. It bemoans farm performance in 1983, as only 5.7 million bags of maize were produced when the national demand is well over eight million; production was worse in other crops, like groundnuts — 8,700 bags compared with 16,500 in 1982.

Finance Minister Luke Mwananshiku contends rightly, therefore, that emphasis on agriculture can achieve self-sufficiency in food production, contribute to job creation in rural Zambia, and that it is the alternative to mining and manufacturing as an export generator.

It has been argued that the scope for investment in Zambia is narrow because of foreign exchange restrictions; but the budget has offered foreign companies the opportunity to invest and re-invest their funds in the "pipeline" in local ventures. The concern really is that while Zambia has potential and the party and its government are trying to open more avenues to exploit the land for economic development, local resources are not adequate.

America, which has many companies operating in Zambia, should help by encouraging them to plough back the profits lying in the pipeline into agro-based industries. "Food aid" is welcome, but it is not the lasting solution to Third World food problems.

Perhaps donor countries are not given appropriate requests and that is why they dish out "finished" goods, but Mr Shultz' observation suggests that recipients are not to be trusted with "development aid" because they are likely to misapply it. If that is the case it is unfortunate.

ZIMBABWE

Climate, Economy Said To Lure Farmers to Zambia

MB061055 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] At the time of the formation of SADCC, Zimbabwe arrogated the role of the primary breadbasket and agricultural advisor to itself. At the time, Zimbabwe's agricultural base was so strong that the other states sat and allowed Zimbabwe to have its head. But the 5,500 farmers in the commercial sector have

dwindled down to about 1,500; and yes, the drought has also taken its toll. The result is that Zambia is now being touted in some SADCC circles as the potential breadbasket of the organization; and when you think of it, it makes sense.

The commercial farmers in Zambia, of which there are about 350 at present, enjoy all sorts of benefits from Lusaka. The expatriates among them are allowed to repatriate money overseas. Conditions at the government level are sensible and orderly. Wages are lower and the country is fairly stable.

During the past 2 or 3 years, more than one Zimbabwean commercial farmer has seen the benefits of a move to Zambia and acted on his hunch. Added to all this, the soil and climate of Zambia are much better for large-scale agricultural endeavors, and the farmer is not constantly criticized just for being alive. Who can blame the Zimbabwean farmers for leaving when they do not even have to emigrate to qualify in Zambia for all the benefits of expatriates?

So where does the agricultural road for Zimbabwe lead, other than straight down?